FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 OCTOBER 1985

Israel

Bomb Attack — Two bombs exploded in the 'Afula market 23 October, wounding four people, IDF radio reported. Police forces cordoned off the area and began arresting suspects.

Reaction to Peres Speech — In contrast to some of his Likud colleagues, Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens stated that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' UN General Assembly speech did not include digressions from the National Unity Government guidelines and he said it will not cause a government crisis, Jerusalem radio reported. In New York, Peres said Jordan's attitude toward his proposals should not be judged on immediate responses, the radio noted, and he contended that Jordan may be having second thoughts on the PLO. The radio broadcast his remark that if Syria and Jordan have really reached an agreement, Jordan may have decided that the PLO is "not a partner." PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'abd al-Rahman said the proposals are a "new edition of the Camp David accords which have been rejected by the Arab nation, TAP reported. He agreed with Peres' proposal to convene an international conference but said the PLO must be represented on an equal footing with the other participants. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio stated that Peres' call for direct negotiations with Jordan is Israel's old strategy of trying to conclude separate deals with each Arab state. The radio said Israel's plan is that Jordan will be accused of wasting peace opportunities if it rejects Peres' proposals, but if it accepts them this will create more disturbances and divisions in the Arab world.

Inter-Arab Affairs

A high-level Jordanian delegation will visit Damascus soon in accordance with the Riyadh agreement, which is aimed at restoring normal relations between the two countries, KUNA reported. As for Jordan's relations with the PLO, a Palestinian source cited by Amman's *AL-RA'Y* disclosed that King Husayn met with Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan 22 October, noting that Al-Hasan delivered a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Egyptian papers cited by MENA spoke of President Husni Mubarak's "surprise and extreme regret" over the talks in Kuwait between 'Arafat and several Egyptian opposition leaders. The papers also criticized "irresponsible" statements by some PLO leaders reflecting their "lack of appreciation" for Egypt's stand over recent events. Tunis radio announced that Tunisia "regrets" Egyptian accusations concerning "the role which Tunisia might have played in the issue of the plane whose course was changed by the United States."

Iran-Iraq War

Although IRNA announced that Iranian forces launched a "limited" offensive in the Sumar area, killing or wounding over 170 Iraqis, an Iraqi military source told INA that the Iranian attack against Iraq's II Army Corps was "crushed" and the Iraqis sustained no losses.

Negotiations are "progressing rapidly" between Iran and the PRC for the sale of Chinese surface-to-surface missiles, according to a "highly reliable" source in Beijing cited by AFP. While the PRC has denied selling arms to Iran, AFP's source said that PRC-Iranian talks began in June for the sale of older-generation Scud 1a and 1b missiles.

Lebanon

After meeting with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus, Lebanese Forces leader Elie Hubayqah stressed that "everything is moving in the right direction" and confirmed that he expects to meet with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt very soon, Beirut radio reported.

Sudan

A military spokesman in Khartoum stated that the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) has violated the recent cease-fire announced by its leader, John Garang, SUNA reported. The spokesman cited four such violations since 19 October, the cease-fire date set by Garang. On the other hand, SPLA sources accused the Sudanese Army of violating the cease-fire by attacking SPLA positions, the clandestine SPLA radio announced. Holding the Transitional Military Council "exclusively responsible" for subverting the process of national dialogue, an SPLA spokesman cited by the radio maintained that his side will fight only in self-defense during the cease-fire period.

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Jordan-Syria Differences 'Overcome' in Talks

GF221414 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
22 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Excerpts] A high-ranking Arab diplomat has stressed to *AL-KHALIJ* that the problems and differences between Jordan and Syria have been overcome and that the two countries have reached an understanding about most disputes, including the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed on 11 February 1985. This diplomat said: Jordan has informed Syria that it considers the Amman agreement to be effectively cancelled as it is currently forzen and will be completely cancelled at the next Arab summit — maybe sooner if there is an esclation [of tension] in Jordanian-Palestinian relations in the aftermath of the difference that arose following the joint delegation's visit to Britain.

The Syrian sources accompanying Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm said that the talks between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers were successful and were held in a positive atmosphere. They added that both sides were determined and eager to reestablish good relations between their countries. They said: During this session's meetings, it was agreed that two meetings would be held in Amman and Damascus before the end of this year to complete the discussion of pending issues between the two countries in order to normalize their fraternal relations. omitted]

AL-KHALIJ has learned that a summit between King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will be held in Damascus in the first third of next month. Political observers in Amman yesterday said they believe that relations between Jordan and Syria will undergo important developments in the near future.

PLO Spokesman Rejects Peres Proposals for Peace

LD231156 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1120 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 23 Oct (TAP) — PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'abd al-Rahman has described the proposals made the day before yesterday in New York by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres as a new edition of the Camp David accords which have been rejected by the Arab nation.

In a statement to TAP, 'Abd al-Rahman reiterated the PLO's rejection of all unilateral settlements to the Middle East crisis and said that his organization adheres to all the international resolutions taken by the United Nations as a basis for a just solution to the Palestinian question.

He said that convening an international conference to resolve the Palestinian question with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and the PLO on an equal footing with the other parties to the conflict is the ideal way to end the conflict in the Middle East and at the same time to guarantee the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

The official spokesman emphasized that the proposals made by Shim'on Peres at the United Nations General Assembly ignored the Palestinian question as the core of the conflict, and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Abd al-Rahman also noted that Peres' proposals rejected UN resolutions on the Palestinian problem, and adhered only to Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the two resolutions that make no mention of the cause of the Palestinian people as being the cause of a homeland and a people.

PLO Radio Political Editor on Peres UN Proposals

JN222112 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1627 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Report by the political editor]

[Text] Brothers: Yesterday, enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres addressed the international community from the UN podium appearing in the guise of a man advocating peace. After an introduction tracing the historical enmity between the sons of Palestine — he means the Palestinians and the Jews — Peres called on the Palestinians, without clear political definition, to stop the state of enmity and called on Jordan to stop the state of war and to begin direct talks between Jordan and Israel.

He also expressed his agreement to holding an international conference provided that the USSR restores diplomatic relations with Israel. Peres also called for forming a specialized committee to discuss preparations for a peace conference to be held in Amman or occupied Jerusalem.

Peres' talk is not new. His call for direct talks with Jordan is an old one and constitutes an important part of the enemy strategy; namely, to reach separate solutions with every Arab state. The call to Jordan in particular is one of the firm policies of the Zionist Labor-Alignment. It was called the regional settlement option or the Jordanian option. What Peres said yesterday is considered a continuation of this course and aims at two things: first, throwing the ball into the Arab court and holding Jordan responsible for wasting peace opportunities if it rejects the proposal; second, creating more disturbances and divisions in the Arab arena if Jordan accepts the proposal and then beginning a vicious circle of talks that will only produce talk.

Regarding an international conference, Peres had rejected it previously under the pretext that the USSR does not have relations with all of the disputing parties, that is Israel. Therefore, the USSR has no right to participate in the peace process. However, yesterday Peres agreed to an international conference provided that Soviet-Israeli relations are restored. Thus, he reiterates the same old stand in a new way. This time, Peres is trying to blackmail theSoviets under the pretext of playing an effective role in the peace process.

However, Shim'on Peres did not touch on the issues of withdrawal and the impermissibility of occupying land by force, which are UN principles. He called for talks without preconditions, as if the occupation of territory is not a condition stifling all Arabs.

We said that there is nothing new in Peres' proposal. However, what is new is the environment in which Peres talked and which the enemy prime minister certainly considered very suitable for playing this game. In his speech, Peres tried to exploit the recent

international situation. First, his speech came after the Zionist raid on Tunis which showed Israel's strength and the nonviability of the other option [peace].

Second, Peres' speech came in light of more U.S.-Zionist harmony. Events have proved the strength of these relations and the unlimited U.S. support for Israel. This was highlighted in the recent stands on the raid on Tunis, toward Egypt, and toward the PLO, which is the most important. The United States asserted without any doubt its rejection of the PLO in any peace process. In fact, its present war against the PLO confirms that its participation in any peace process is considered a veto on this process. The U.S. stand is very important in this respect, because the United States is the leading party in the alleged peace process.

Third, Peres' initiative exploits the recent British stand. He believes that this stand weakens the PLO and asserts the Israeli viewpoint on the need to isolate the PLO in the international arena. Peres has forgotten that not meeting British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was the result of the PLO's adherence to its stand and its insistence on not retreating from this stand. [Sentence indistinct].

Fourth, Peres is trying to reap the political effect of the military raid on Tunis in Amman, exploiting the status of Jordanian-Palestinian relations in an attempt to direct a deadly blow to the Amman agreement, being an obstacle — and in fact it is so — to Zionist-U.S. understanding of the settlement.

Finally, despite the fact that we were not surprised by the contents of Peres' statements, we call for political action to confront Peres' attempt to exploit circumstances. Thus, the PLO asserted its adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and to the Casablanca summit resolutions, because this agreement implements the Fes summit resolutions [word indsitinct] Arab unanimity. This represents the tactical reply to Peres' attempts. This is in addition to the need to reply on the strategic level, represented by escalating struggle against the Zionist enemy on the ground, thus confirming that it is difficult to bypass or contain the Palestinian figure in the Middle East equation. This has always been asserted by the PLO in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Arafat Criticizes Syrian Role in Palestinian Affairs

JN221801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has condemned the Syrian regime's decision to exert pressure to prevent an intra-Palestinian accord. He said the Syrian regime wants to deal with the Palestinian arena as it is dealing with the Lebanese arena, asserting the PLO's rejection of this type of dealing.

At a news conference held in Kuwait yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the hand of the PLO is extended to all Palestinian factions that are aware of their Palestinian affiliation, but not to those factions connected with intelligence organs, so as to work together to achieve our Palestinian people's ambitions.

Brother Abu 'Ammar, the leader of the revolution, warned of a real massacre against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said this massacre may take place within the next few hours under new slogans. He asserted that the last touches of this new round in the camps war are being prepared in Damascus. Abu 'Ammar added that he sent official messages to the Arab League, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and friendly countries warning them of this massacre.

The leader of the revolution reiterated the PLO's adherence to the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement.

At his news conference, brother Abu 'Ammar praised Iraq's stand under Saddam Husayn in support of the Palestinian revolution. He described this stand as honorable. Abu 'Ammar asserted that Palestinian-Iraqi relations are not new. In this respect, he reviewed many meetings held by the Palestinian leaderships in Iraq.

Abu 'Ammar said that our headquarters are still in Tunis, which adopted a wonderful stand with us before and after the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters there.

Meets Egyptian Delegation

JN221836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received a delegation representing four national and progressive Egyptian opposition parties in Kuwait last night. These parties are the National Progressive Unionist Party; the Nasirite Socialist Party [Al-Hizb al-Nasiri al-Ishtiraki], which is currently being formed; the Socialist Labor Party, and the New Wafd Party.

Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Socialist Labor Party and head of the delegation, stated that the delegation of the national opposition parties had come to Kuwait to express support for the PLO, brother Yasir 'Arafat, and the Palestine question. He said: Our talks with Yasir 'Arafat are aimed at coordinating stands to confront recent developments in the Middle East. He noted the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian civilian airliner.

Leaves Kuwait

LD231134 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Kuwait today at the end of a 4-day visit. He was seen off at the airport by the minister of state for cabinet affairs, Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid.

'Arafat arrived in Doha at noon today on a further leg of his tour of the region.

Hani al-Hasan on 'Strong' Jordan-Palestinian Ties

JN230841 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
23 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — A senior adviser to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was quoted as saying on Tuesday that Jordanian-Palestinian relations are strong enough to withstand "political tremors."

Hani al-Hasan, a member of the Fatah Central Committee, said in a statement carried by the QATARI NEWS AGENCY: "The Jordanians and Palestinians can afford to differ but not part ways... we are proud to be part of an embodiment of unity... a genuine, historical and natural unity."

Referring to the Oct. 7 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* by Palestinians, Mr. al-Hasan said the PLO had no role either or indirect in the affair. "It (the hijacking) caused embarrassment to all parties and the Palestinians should plan new strategies for their struggle against Israel and should exchange with Jordan political plans and views better than being done before," he said.

Apparently referring to a planned meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Mr. 'Arafat, Mr. al-Hasan said: "The coming Jordanian-Palestinian summit will certainly clear the atmosphere and will result in a new plan to allow the Jordanians and Palestinians to assume the initiative once again in the European arena."

Jordan: 'Arafat's Safety Cannot Be Guaranteed

GF221312 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
22 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Text] *AL-KHALIJ* has learned that the Jordanian Government has warned PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that it cannot guarantee his security if he visits Jordan. The Jordanian Government told 'Arafat that it fears an Israeli assassination attempt against him in Amman. In the meantime, well-informed sources told *AL-KHALIJ* that a number of advisers to the Palestinian leadership have actually left Jordan this month. Among these are Force 17 Commander Colonel Abu al-Tayyib and another military official specializing in occupied territories affairs.

These sources said that they believe that at this stage 'Arafat will not visit Jordan for security reasons and for another reason, concerning what happened during the joint delegation's visit to Britain. These sources referred to 'Arafat's statements in Kuwait 2 days ago concerning the joint delegation's meeting in London, when he referred to King Husayn and said: All I can say now is that my partner was not fair and Britain was protected through the Jordanian statement. They added: If 'Arafat visits Jordan at all, it will only be for a few hours; he will also not announce such a visit until after his departure.

Khuri Declines Comment on Reported Resignation

JN230747 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
23 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member Bishop Iliya Khuri has refused to confirm or deny that he has submitted his resignation from the committee. Palestinian sources have pointed out that the resignation of any member should be submitted to the PNC and that all Bishop Khrui can do is freeze his activity in the committee at present.

When *AL-DUSTUR* asked Bishop Iliya Khuri about the accuracy of a report published by the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* in Dubayy, he said: No comment. The paper said that Bishop Khuri decided to resign because of the embarrassment caused to him as a result of the crisis that erupted following the refusal of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe to receive the Palestinian side of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Meanwhile, PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad 'abd al-Rahim has stressed that there are no differences on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and that what happened in London will be discussed by the two sides so that it will not be repeated in the future.

PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has stressed the importance of continuing the meetings with His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian Government in order to promote and entrench Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the Jordanian- Palestinian agreement in the interest of the two peoples and the Arab nation.

Muhammad 'Abbas on Role as Hijack Negotiator

AU221934 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian
18 Oct 85 p 2

[Interview with Muhammad 'Abbas, identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-'Abbas, by Dobrica Pivnicki, *VJESNIK* Belgrade correspondent, at Belgrade Airport on 12 October]

[Excerpt] Belgrade — Thanks to a personal acquaintanceship from the time of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, Muhammad al-'Abbas gave an interview to the *VJESNIK* correspondent at Belgrade airport on Saturday, 12 October. At the same time, the *VJESNIK* correspondent was asked to publish the interview a few days after Abual-'Abbas' departure from Yugoslavia.

[Pivnicki] How do you explain the new wave of violence in recent weeks?

[Abu al-'Abbas] After the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in 1982 and the attempt to break the PLO in 1983 — these heavy blows inflicted on our people — we have succeeded in stabilizing our ranks, renewing our strength, and confirming our political position in the world. The pirate attack on Tunis occurred precisely because we have not been destroyed as our enemies planned. We introduced significant changes in our structures, rejuvenated our military and political cadres, and in the international field, the PLO displayed extraordinary flexibility, which was not expected by our enemy. The attack on our headquarters

in Tunis had the aim of liquidating Yasir 'Arafat, and in this way the destruction of any possibility for peace talks. In brief, the blow was aimed at the political flexibility of the PLO. We expected such an attack, or a similar one, after the failure of Murphy's mission in the Middle East. With attempts on the lives of Palestinian leaders, war was in fact declared on the Palestinian people. The broad sympathies which the Palestinian struggle has been enjoying recently have disturbed both the Israelis and the Americans.

How To Capture a Ship

[Pivnicki] The hijacking of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* followed the Israeli attack on Tunis. The hijackers were Palestinians. There has been much speculation about which of the various Palestinian factions the hijackers belong to. After negotiating with them, do you know to which organization the hijackers of the Italian ship belong?

[Abu al-'Abbas] As is known, the Palestinian fighter does not have Phantom planes and military high technology, but only his own weapons and body. The attack on Tunis caused indignation among thousands of our fighters. Along with intensified partisan activities in the occupied territories, the fighters searched for ways to respond to the enemy's pirate attack, in which their comrades died. We in the PLO leadership carefully followed the anxiety among our people after the attack on Tunis. We believed that something similar might occur. We expected some group to try to hijack an airplane, but we never thought that it would be a ship. The fact that this ship was Italian surprised everybody, because it is generally known in Palestinian ranks that we have excellent relations with Italy. When it was announced that the *Achille Lauro* was hijacked by a Palestinian group, we expressed our disbelief. We then tried to learn to which organization they belong. The only clue which we had was the list with the names of the Palestinians in Israeli prisons whose release the hijackers demanded. One of these names, Samir Qantari, a fighter of the Palestine Liberation Front, who has been in Israeli prisons since 1979, gave me the idea of negotiating with the hijackers in my capacity as secretary general of the front. Having received an order from Yasir 'Arafat, I established contacts with Egyptian authorities. During a 3-hour drive by car from Cairo to Port Said and in the following 2 hours, we tried without success to make radio contact with the ship. In the meantime, the ship was sailing farther north.

[Pivnicki] It is known that until 1982, you dealt exclusively with military questions. To what extent did the role of negotiator suit you?

[Abu al-'Abbas] It helped me because the fighters know me as a soldier and because I know very many fighters. Above all, I know the psychology of our fighter and I know that the moral factor is very important with him. In the first message which the hijackers received, I invoked the name of a famous Palestinian commander who fell during the invasion of Lebanon in 1982. That commander at that time was called Abu Khalid, and he was for many years the commander of Samir Qantari, whose release was demanded by the hijackers. Those on the ship understood that the radio messages were sent to them by Palestinians. Abu Khalid had great moral standing among our people, and using his name, we established a contact. Believing that the one talking to them was close to them, they replied. And they returned to Port Said. We succeeded in convincing them during the talks that they should drop their previous demands. They only demanded free passage for themselves.

PNSF, PFLP Affirm Commitment to Damascus Accord

JN221929 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] and the PFLP have reaffirmed their commitment to the Damascus agreement and to continuing efforts to implement all its provisions and to restore Lebanese-Palestinian cohesion to confront the Zionist threat.

A PNSF spokesman for the joint security committee has affirmed that what 'Arafat announced about the situation in the Palestinian camps is false and fabricated, and is aimed at creating anxiety, straining the security situation, and shaking the national Syrian- Lebanese-Palestinian alliance. He also stressed the Palestinian people's determination to continue the march for security, reconciliation, and reconstruction in the camps in cooperation with all allied and friendly forces.

PFLP Political Bureau member Salah Salah said the declarations by 'Arafat, Khalid al-Hasan, and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] confirm the insistence of the deviationist Palestinian right on serving U.S. plans in the region. He reiterated that the Damascus agreement is the basis for maintaining the Lebanese-Syrian-Palestinian alliance and all the parties signatory to this agreement are eager to implement it.

Palestinian Command Reports Anti-Israeli Actions

Settler Stabbed

JN191842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1627 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our heroic revolutionaries stabbed a Zionist settler in the town of Sabastiyah in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The Zionist settler was seriously wounded. The occupation forces immediately rushed to the town, besieged it, launched large-scale search campaign, and arrested several citizens on the pretext of connections with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our heroic revolutionary left the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces genmeral command also stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland used incendiary hand grenades to attack a Zionist military

bus near the town of Ya'bad in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The attackers burned the bus and killed or wounded its occupants. Despite the Zionist military cordon and the precautionary measures, our combat group returned safely to its base.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention losses. It said that its forces immediately cordoned off the area, imposed a curfew on the town of Ya'bad, and launched a large-scale search campaign for our heroic revolutionaries. However, these attempts were in vain.

Military Targets Attacked
JN211832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of the revolution command's instructions, several combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked specific Zionist military targets on 20 October 1985 after observation and surveillance operations. All our groups managed to carry out their combat missions and returned safely to their bases. The following are details of the operations:

1. At 0930 today, 20 October 1985, the Challenge Group detonated an explosive charge inside the military procurements section in the central market of the city of Beersheba in the occupied Negev. Several soldiers were wounded and a number of cars were damaged.

2. Group Ba' managed to place explosive charges in front of an investigation office on Al-Quds Street in the city of Yafo, which was occupied in 1948. The explosive charges went off at 1400 yesterday, 20 October, wounding several guards near the building and damaging a military bus in front of it.

3. On 20 October the Martyr Shakib Group managed to plant explosive charges near a main checkpoint at the entrance to the (Jiliu) quarter in occupied Jerusalem despite the enemy's security measures. The explosion was heard at 1610 the same day in several parts of the holy city. Ambulances were seen evacuating a number of wounded. The number was not known because of the security siege imposed on (Jiliu) and nearby quarters.

4. In a daring attack by our revolutionaries at 2315 yesterday against the Zionist governor's building in the city of Khan Yunus, our heroes managed to wound several enemy intelligence personnel inside the building. Despite the siege on the area and the intensive search by enemy forces after the operation, our heroes managed to retreat safely from the area. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operations but, as usual, declined to mention its losses. It said its forces rushed to the scenes of operations, besieged them, imposed a curfew on them, and launched a large-scale search-and-arrest campaign against the Palestinian citizens on the pretext of having connections with the operations.

IDF Soldier Killed
JN211839 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland stabbed a number of Zionist soldiers in a street in (?Ashdod) inside the occupied homeland. One Zionist soldier was killed and another was seriously wounded. The occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of Palestinian citizens in search of our revolutionary heroes, who returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

Vehicle in Nabulus Bombed
JN221823 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has made the following statement:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist vehicle carrying a number of Zionist settlers in Nabulus, in the occupied West Bank, this morning. The vehicle was burned and its occupants were injured. The occupation forces immediately rushed to the area, besieged it, imposed a curfew, and began a large-scale combing and detention campaign in search for our brave revolutionaries, who were able to return safely to base despite these Zionist measures. Revolution until victory!

Signed: The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

The Zionist enemy radio admitted the operation, but did not mention casualties or losses afflicted on the settlers.

Joint Forces Attack Three Lahd Positions
JN181846 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1601 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian Lebanese national joint forces launched machine gun and rocket attacks this morning against three military positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Bin' Jubayl, 'Ayn Ibil, and Bisur in southern Lebanon. The three agent positions sustained massive material damage and a number of agent soldiers

were either killed or wounded. The Zionist occupation forces and agent militias shelled a number of nearby Lebanese villges with heavy machine guns and artillery. Several houses were severely damaged and several innocent civilians were hurt.

Second Attack Launched
JN211854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces used machine guns and rockets to attack two military positions belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the township of Bint Jubal and (Tallat Bar'ashit) in Marj 'Uyun district, southern Lebanon, yesterday morning. The positions sustained heavy damage and a number of agents were either killed or wounded. The occupation forces and their agent militias immediately launched a large-scale combing campaign against several Lebanese villages with heavy machine guns and artillery. Many innocent citizens were seriously wounded.

Border Area Attacked
JN221906 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces have used machine guns and rockets to attack military positions belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in Bint Jubayl, Tallat Safrah, and the border strip area in southern Lebanon. The agent positions sustained heavy damage and many agents were either killed or wounded. The Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias immediately fired on the areas of operations and villages close to them with heavy machine guns and artillery. Many houses were demolished and many innocent citizens were wounded.

Arab Interior Ministers To Meet in Casablanca 2 Dec

GF130404 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
11 Oct 85 p 7

[Excerpt] Dr Akram Nash'at Ibrahim, secretary general of the Arab Interior Ministers Council, has told *AL-ITTIHAD* that the fourth meeting of Arab interior ministers will be held in Casablanca on 2 December.

He stated that a comprehensive Arab security plan which is based on the Arab security strategy will be discussed during the meeting. He added that the meeting will also discuss the development of special Arab security offices linked to the council's secretariat.

The meeting is also to discuss a unified Arab draft plan for narcotics, and an Arab strategic plan to combat narcotics, in addition to a report on the activities of the council's secretariat in 1985 and a report presented by Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi interior minister and chairman of the board of directors of the security studies and training center, on the activities of the center in 1985.

Arab League Secretary General Returns to Tunisia

LD230859 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi returned last night [as heard] to Tunisia after a short visit to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where he attended the second round of committee meetings on clarifying Arab problems and reconciling Syrian-Jordanian differences.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Oil Ministers Hold Meeting on Cooperation

GF221405 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1335 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Oct (SPA) — The permanent ministerial committee for petroleum cooperation, consisting of the GCC oil ministers, began its eighth meeting at the GCC General Secretariat in Riyadh at 1100 today. They will continue discussing the issues on the agenda. The useful and effective cooperation among the GCC states is one of the issues to be discussed. The committee began its meetings last night.

Topics for Discussion Reported

LD221127 Kuwait KUNA in English
0904 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, Oct 22 (KUNA) — The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) oil ministers will resume here Tuesday their meetings, which started late Monday to discuss essential oil issues.

Meanwhile, in a speech to the opening session last night, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah announced that the meeting of the GCC oil ministers is held amid circumstances and developments in the region that threaten oil production and export.

He added that these developments are threatening the flow of oil to consumer countries.

Shaykh 'Ali pointed out that the developments, witnessed in the international oil market, complicate the matter more, which urge the GCC states, as major oil producing countries to find immediate and serious solutions to these crisis by cooperating with friendly countries.

The Kuwaiti official hailed the GCC countries' efforts to facilitate the entrance of the GCC states' oil exports to international markets on just and equal basis and according to international principles and agreements.

The meeting's agenda include essential issues which are the core of fruitful and serious cooperation between the GCC six-member countries, Shaykh 'Ali said, noting that there are several projects to be discussed during the meeting.

Meanwhile, petroleum sources said yesterday that the oil ministers will prepare an important report, on the extent of progress of the petroleum joint ventures during the past stage, within the framework of the GCC states' unified oil policies.

The report will be submitted to the sixth GCC summit conference, to be held in Oman next month. The ministers will continue discussions on details of the construction of the pipeline that links the six GCC states, the sources said, noting, that the pipeline is designed to secure an exporting outlet, away from the Strait of Hormuz, which is threatened by the developments of the Iraq-Iran war.

The sources also said that the oil ministers will discuss the possibility of setting up a unified pipeline network that links gas fields in some of the member countries with consumption centers in other GCC states.

They reported that the oil officials will also discuss the bad situation in the oil market, and means of confronting it by cooperating with other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The conferees are also expected to emphasize the importance of adhering to the OPEC prices and production resolutions, to stop any future deterioration in oil prices, the sources said.

The GCC oil ministers are expected to conclude their meetings today.

Conclude Meeting

GF221908 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1730 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 22 Oct (SPA) — The permanent ministerial committee for petroleum cooperation, consisting of the GCC oil ministers, concluded its eighth meeting in Riyadh this afternoon. The committee meetings began last night at the General Secretariat.

Dr 'Abdallah al-Quwayz, GCC assistant secretary general for economic affairs, stated that the permanent ministerial committee for petroleum cooperation discussed and reviewed the questions on the agenda and passed the necessary recommendations and resolutions on them. In a statement to the press he pointed out that the ministers heard a report elaborating contacts made between the GCC and the EEC regarding trade exchange and cooperation and that they welcomed these contacts and decided to participate in the negotiations as representatives of the oil ministries.

In this regard he announced that a meeting at the level of experts will be held between the two sides in one of the European countries in December, and that another meeting will be held with the United States next January.

Dr al-Quwayz added that the ministerial committee heard a report on the meetings of the directors of the GCC petrochemical products marketing and recommended that further contacts be made among the member states in this regard.

Bisharah Warns of Israeli Military Threat to Gulf

GF221249 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
21 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] A senior Gulf official warned yesterday that Gulf states would face an Israeli military threat if they lost control of regional security. 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary-general of the six-nation GCC, told defence ministers from member-states a joint defence strategy was vital to their future.

"There are no other alternatives if we want to guarantee our independence and maintain our freedom." He told the ministers from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE at a two-day meeting which started in Kuwait yesterday.

Israel, he said, would not hesitate to place the Gulf on its map of military operations, "if it finds us ineffective in maintaining the area's security and stability."

Warning against what he called "Zionist designs," Bisharah said in an address carried by the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, KUNA: "We should not underestimate their capacity for aggression."

He said circumstances in the region encouraged collective self-reliance viewing aggression against one GCC state as aggression against them all.

Bisharah said a joint deterrent plan adopted by GCC chiefs of staff last week would be submitted to a meeting of Gulf heads of state in Muscat, Oman, next month.

Kuwait Defence Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah said in an opening address that the need for a joint defence policy was greater than ever.

"The conditions the Gulf region is going through make it imperative to do all we can to strengthen the Gulf forces as a deterrent power defending the security of the region."

The Arab world, he said, had experienced a urge in aggression, from the Gulf to the Maghreb.

He mentioned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, an Israeli air raid against an Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad in 1981, the Israeli raid this month on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. interception of an Egypt air plane carrying the Palestinian hijackers of the cruise liner *Achille Lauro*.

He also cited the Iran-Iraq war as a threat to stability.

These developments, he said, "indicate all Arab lands, airspace and waters have become prone to acts of subversion, piracy and armed aggression by individuals, groups or regular forces." Saying the need for a joint GCC defence strategy was greater than ever, he called for "preparations to face all possibilities."

Officials said the talks were expected to focus largely on progress in the formation of a joint rapid deployment force, agreed by Gulf leaders at a summit in Kuwait last November.

Referring to the Gulf war in a talk with reporters on Saturday night, Shaykh Salim mentioned specifically the problem posed by Iranian seizures of shipping in the waterway.

Iran has stopped a number of vessels in international waters near the mouth of the Gulf to check for goods destined for Iraq and detained several, claiming the right to withhold anything it considers of value to its enemy.

Asked whether the ministers would consider air cover for GCC members' ships, Shaykh Salim replied: "I am not going to say what (specific actions) we may discuss."

But he said the GCC states were already well prepared to face attack. "The Gulf sky is open, but we have good defences. These include jet fighters, radar and other equipment, ready for any emergency.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia's Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation minister, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, said the GCC states had been buying weapons, but "it is not in our interest to clarify the purchases made by each member-state."

"In fact, the GCC states are continuously backing their armed forces in line with a strategy formulated by chiefs of staff and military committees in the framework of the GCC," Prince Sultan said.

"All member states are actually participating in finance, production and income," he said on his arrival in Kuwait to attend defence ministers conference.

In reply to a question on a recent arms deal between Saudi Arabia and Britain, Prince Sultan said the deal had been in the planning stage for the past two years.

The defence ministers last night attended a banquet held in their honour by HH the Amir.

They also met HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister, Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdullah, at a meeting also attended by the deputy premier and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad.

GCC Ministers Inspect Peninsula Shield Forces

GF221104 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The GCC defense ministers today inspected symbolic segments of the Peninsula Shield Forces which incorporate units of the GCC forces. The GCC defense ministers arrived at the forces' gathering point in the north early today. The national anthems of the six countries were played. The ministers then inspected the forces from open jeeps.

Depart King Khalid Military City

GF221606 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Today, the following officials departed from King Khalid military airport: Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari defense minister and heir apparent; Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah; Fahr ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, Omani deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs; and UAE Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Receives Chad Message

GF221811 Manama WAKH in English
1630 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, Oct 22, (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubrak al Khalifah received a message from the Chad Government dealing with current developments in Chad and the conference on economic assistance to the Central African country to be held in Geneva in December.

The message was delivered by Chad's State Minister for Foreign Affairs Korom Hamet during his meeting with Bahraini foreign minister here today.

The Chadian official arrived in Manama yesterday on a two-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Receives PLO's Hani al-Hasan

LD221749 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1445 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Oct (KUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir today received Hani al-Hasan, the political adviser to the PLO chairman. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told newsmen that during the meeting Mr al-Hasan had explained the recent regrettable events, namely the Israeli raid against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters there, and the commandeering of the Italian vessel *Achille Lauro* and its repercussions. This came in addition to the briefing given by PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his meetings with his highness and with officials.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Mr al-Hasan had once again reaffirmed the innocence of the PLO in the commandeering of the Italian ship. He had also stressed that the PLO has cordial and positive relations with Italy, with the Italian people for whom the Palestinians have all respect, and with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi himself.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad also met with Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani, who paid him a cordial visit during which they reviewed the two countries' relations.

Foreign Minister Meets Egyptian Opposition

LD222126 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1423 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Salih Nazzal report]

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Oct (KUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir today received at his office at the Foreign Ministry a delegation representing the Egyptian opposition parties headed by president of the Egyptian Labor Party, Ibrahim Shukri.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad later told the press that the discussions covered all matters of interest concerning Egyptian Arab relations in general. He expressed pleasure at meeting the delegation and expressed hope that there will be an official Egyptian response to the Arab brothers.

The Egyptian delegation is visiting Kuwait in order to meet with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is now there. A preliminary meeting took place between 'Arafat and the Egyptian delegation before midnight last night. A working meeting was also held at Dasman Palace this afternoon, during which a lengthy dialogue took place between the two sides concerning the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Ibrahim Shukri told the press on behalf of members of his delegation that the meeting with Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad falls within the framework of efforts being exerted by the Egyptian parties collectively; it also refers to the dialogue on the Arab situation in general in the wake of the major events represented by the Israeli aggression on Tunisia and the PLO and its headquarters, and also in the wake of the hijacking of an Egyptian plane by American warplanes.

He added that the Egyptian opposition parties have now come to realize that they should make a move covering every Arab country and the PLO to evaluate the situation in light of the current conditions.

Shukri expressed his full confidence that a sound reply to this American-Israeli blustering must lie in the adoption of some sort of coordinated stands by the Arab countries.

He added that he cannot visualize the Arabs having any strong stand without Egypt, and he cannot visualize Egypt playing a strong role or being viewed as strong and being capable of facing up to this blustering without its sister Arab countries.

In light of this he said, we have embarked on this visit during which we met with 'Arafat, and we will be holding another working meeting with him. We have also met with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad within the same context. We have listened to him and we have presented our ideas to him. We hope this will serve the good of the Arab nation. He said that the delegaiton met with welcome and full understanding for the entire position. He added that the Kuwaiti foreign minister agrees with the need for exerting all efforts to build a stronger Arab stance.

Regarding Egypt's position on the Camp David agreements and whether the opposition parties believe that the government of Husni Mubarak can abandon these agreements, Ibrahim Shukri said that President Mubarak had met the leaders of the Egyptian parties, who informed him of all their views. He added: If parties and popular trends now find more freedom of movement to undertake an effort independent of official or governmental effort, this is a matter that complements the ideas in which we believe in Egypt, and we must correct the situation in general. [sentence as received]

As for the position of these parties on the Camp David accords, the leader of the Labor Party said that it had been announced unanimously in a communique issued by the parties. He said: As a response to what happened recently we believe that Egyptian-Israeli relations must be broken off. This stems from our sentiments and our nationalism. We are harmed, and all the Arabs are, by the Israeli presence in Cairo.

National Unionist Party member Lutfi al-Khuli expressed his great appreciation for Kuwait's Arab role and its efficiency, saying: The leader of the Labor Party represents us all and we agree with all he says. Our present move, he says, seeks to find a way of securing a unified Arab position capable of facing up to challenges.

In addition to Shukri and Al-Khuli, the delegation includes Dr Fathi Khalil and Mahmud Al-Muraghi from the National Unionist Party; 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad from Al-Wafh Party and Farid 'Abd al-Karim from the Socialist Nasirist Party.

Military Chief Discusses 'Joint Military Force'

LD220935 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0749 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Oct (KUNA) — In a press statement published here today, the chief of the General Staff of the Army, Major General 'Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, has denied the existence of a joint unified Gulf force in Kuwait at present. He said he hopes "circumstances will not force us to this".

In the statement published by both *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* and *AL-SIYASAH*, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said there is a Kuwaiti force in Bubiyan Island, northeast of Kuwait, which is carrying out its normal duties and that the island is considered to be a military headquarters for the Army.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM quotes Maj Gen al-Ghanim as saying: "There is a Gulf unit for the armies of the region for administrative and military planning," pointing out that this is within the recommendations and programs submitted to the defense ministers of the GCC states at their meetings which ended here yesterday. He added that unfiied resolutions will be issued after the conference.

Replying to a question from *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, the military official said: "Coverage of the Gulf skies is a special task and the object of this is to link the GCC states in a unified air defense radar." He pointed out that this "cannot be accomplished in a short time but requires comprehensive study."

With regard to the possibility of the closure of the strait of Hormuz, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said this topic was raised at the meeting and that all precautions have been laid down for it, explaining that the GCC states would demand that it remain open, bearing in mind that the world would ask for this before the GCC does in view of the importance of this strait.

AL-SIYASAH asked the chief of staff about the establishment of a unified General Staff for the GCC states. The chief of staff said its objective is "to unify or to set up a unified command to be called the General Staff, to manage forces which could, God willing, reach a high level or large size in the future".

As for the possibility of the region's general staffs studying the standardization of weapons, Maj Gen al-Ghanim said this is provided for in certain clauses and "we wish to standardize training, weapons, and mechanizations and everything connected with military matters."

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Urges Libyan Support for Egypt

GF211913 Manama WAKH in English
1540 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 Oct (WAKH) — A newspaper Monday called on Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to extend a hand of support to Egypt for the sake of the future Arab generations.

Al-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper commented on the ongoing events in Egypt by saying we are calling particularly on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi during this critical stage of Arab history, on the premise that Libya was considered the Egyptian depth and Egypt was the wall protecting the hinterland of Libya.

The leader of the Libyan revolution is required to rise above mistakes, practices, and sensivities of the past, said the paper. An initiative from his side will be translated as the beginning of reforming the situation in the north African Arab region.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM noted that the dispute between Cairo and Tripoli has primarily affected the Arab Maghreb.

Central Bank Issues Annual Report on Economy

LD221727 Kuwait KUNA in English
1005 GMT 22 Oct 85

[M Baker report]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 22 (KUNA) — The central bank has blamed the current economic crisis in Kuwait on repercussions of the stock market crash of 1983 and a plunge of Kuwait's oil and non-oil revenues.

In its annual report released Tuesday, the Central Bank of Kuwait noted that the country's economy has been burdened when the government intervened to allay the impact of the Manakh crisis.

This coincided with a noticeable drop in the country's oil revenues at a time when the government was striving to maintain the level of services it has been rendering such as housing, medicare, subsidies to basic commodities and management of public utilities, the report said. Economic woes, meanwhile, were further augmented by cracks in the public economic structure blocking balanced growth in non-oil sectors, the Central Bank said in its 16th annual report.

Saying that the current economic recession was tackled by top level authorities in fiscal 1984-85, the report, however, admitted that no easy solutions were in sight, since the crisis had its deep ramifications.

The report urged further scrutiny of the economic conditions with special emphasis to be laid on consumption patterns, government subsidies, production and Kuwait's two-way trade including oil and non-oil exports.

It emphasized the need for "non-conventional planning" which could rectify economic conditions, ensure state control on development vehicles and gear utilization of the country's resources to long-term development.

Reviewing the Central Bank's monetary activity, the report said the bank in fiscal 1984-85 issued a monthly average of 353 million Kuwaiti dinars for ciruclation out of its treasury.

The bank sold 8.2 billion dollars to domestic banks in the same period and concluded some 161 deferred money exchange deals with these banks at the value of 7.5 billion dollars, according to the report.

The Central Bank took part in the meetings of a committee preparing for a five-year economic plan and meetings of a sub-committee studying ways to re-energize the country's economy.

The bank, according to its annual report, has continued its training program intended to qualify indigenous personnel for banking executive positions.

It also kept a close watch on the performance of domestic banks including assessment of their activities and provision of guidelines to ensure them of firm financial standing.

OMAN

Deputy Premier Returns From Riyadh, GCC Meeting

GF221442 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and the delegation accompanying him returned home from Riyadh today after attending a military parade of the Peninsula Shield forces stationed at the King Khalid military town in the region of Hafar al-Batin. The GCC defense ministers also attended the parade.

Fahar ibn Taymur also participated in the GCC defense ministers' fourth session, which concluded in Kuwait yesterday.

He was welcomed at the airport by Satff Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, under secretary to the Defense Ministry, and a number of senior officials at the ministry.

QATAR

Defense Minister Returns from GCC Meeting

GF221939 Doha QNA in Arabic
1835 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Doha, 22 Oct (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, today arrived from Hafar al-Batin in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia after attending the Peninsula Shield forces military parade.

Papers Praise GCC Defense Ministers' Meeting

GF221805 Manama WAKH in English
1600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Manama, Oct 22 (WAKH) — Qatari newspapers today highly praised the outcome of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) defence ministers meeting which wound up in Kuwait yesterday.

Describing the outcome as a big achievement and a big success, the Qatari dailies said those results strengthened joint Gulf action and added new dimensions to Gulf cooperation.

AL-RAYAH newspaper said the outcome of the GCC defence ministers meetings emphasized that the GCC quest (for unity) was forwarding with strong strides to realize cherished goals in a gradual approach that takes into consideration local, regional and international situations.

Such an approach proves the soundness of the course adopted by Gulf region leaders and proves that the GCC is a leading experience that seeks coordination and unity, *AL-RAYAH* said.

AL-'ARAB newspaper described the GCC defence ministers conference as their most important meeting because of the current critical situation at the Arab arena.

The endorsement of the GCC defence ministers of recommendations and decisions of their chiefs of staff, particularly the joint defence strategy reflected the genuine desire to boost unity action in this (military) vital domain, *AL-'ARAB* said.

AL-KHALIJ AL-YAWM newspaper said the endorsement by the GCC defence ministers of self-reliance principle emanated from a sense of responsibility and emerged from a joint visualization of means to achieve the goals defined by the joint defence strategy.

The spirit of understanding that had characterized the meetings reflected keenness to reach positive decisions and plans to be referred to the GCC coming summit to be held in November in Oman, the newspaper said.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister on Relations With USSR

GF222029 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic
22 Oct 85 pp 1, 21

[Excerpt] Answering a question on whether the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia intends to establish relations with the Soviet Union, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense, and inspector general, said that those relations depend on the improvement of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab and Islamic nations, but he said no date has been fixed for that yet.

AL-JAZIRAH Criticizes U.S. Interception of Plane

PM230853 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic
13 Oct 85 p 2

[Jasir ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Jasir article: "The Cycle of Violence Admits New Players"]

[Text] After the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia, the seizure of the Italian ship, and the U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian airliner, the area of Arab-Israeli confrontation and the cycle of violence have expanded to admit new players.

We must simply be prepared for a new phase fraught with violence and counterviolence. The three operations, especially the Tunis and Sicily operations, have escalated the violence which, it must be admitted, will this time have the sympathy and support of large sectors of people. This is particularly so in the wake of Israeli and U.S. actions which have clearly shown the extent of the contempt and disregard for a nation by some who also portray themselves as defenders of a certain group of people.

Actually the escalating violence is a result of the partiality reflected in U.S. actions. We have seen Washington get angry at the seizure of the Italian tourist liner to the point where President Reagan ordered the formation of an emergency committee which, under his chairmanship, made the decision in accordance with which U.S. military aircraft intercepted the Egyptian civilian plane and forced it to land at a U.S. base in Italy.

That behavior might have been acceptable in the context of the U.S. interpretation of terrorism -- if the United States had not kept quiet about a real terrorist operation, in which over 150 Palestinians and Tunisians were killed or wounded, carried out by Israel in the same region, using aircraft made and supplied by the United States. The Israeli terrorist operation was accepted in Washington. In fact, President Reagan himself expressed support for it, despite the fact that innocent Tunisians and destitute Palestinians were kileled in that operation.

Washington kept silent then, but when a ship was hijacked and the matter was, to everyone's joy, resolved peacefully, the U.S. operation was carried out, to everyone's surprise, and was portrayed, in the fashion of the Hollywood films, as a great victory for Reagan.

Once again, such actions are bound to make ordinary Arab citizens sympathize with the cruelest terrorists and not just with people who are looking for a way to recover their homeland. We do not know what Washington, London, and Rome expect the Arabs to do as they see Reagan and his War Secretary Weinberger portray the interception and diversion of a civil airliner by four military aircraft as an act of heroism, a unique military achievement, a triumph for rights and freedom, and a defeat for terrorism. Weinberger took pride in revealing and stating that U.S. intelligence knew the exact time of the Egyptian plane's takeoff and movements.

The strange thing is that these "victories," "achievements," and "intelligence" were all absent when Israeli aircraft violated the sovereignty of an independent state, a friend of the United States. Military aircraft used civil aviation routes, refueled in mid-air, raided civilian centers, killed civilians, and returned without U.S. intelligence on radar screens knowing anything about it. There was silence and rejoicing in Washington after the raid which killed scores of Arab citizens, and there was anger and rage and dispatch of military aircraft simply because one Jew was killed, before the responsibility for the killing was even ascertained.

What does that mean? Does it only mean partiality, or does it also mean participation? And is this the way to eliminate terrorism and stop the cycle of violence? I do not believe that it takes long to discover the answer to that.

UAE

Defense Minister Returns From Saudi Arabia

GF221814 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 22 Oct (WAM) — Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum today returned to the country from Hafar al-Batin, Saudi Arabia, following his participation in the fourth conference of the GCC ministers of defense in Kuwait, which ended yesterday. Together with the other GCC ministers of defense, he visited the King Khalid military city in Hafar al-Batin, where they inspected the Peninsula Shield forces.

Describes GCC Meeting

GF230429 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic
1725 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Dubayy, 22 Oct (WAM) — In a predeparture statement at Hafar al-Batin, Defense Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum made the following statement to a group of WAM and UAE television correspondents:

At the conclusion of our meetings in fraternal Kuwait and based on the good results we achieved, I can say that the GCC countries are forging ahead toward fulfilling their aims and aspirations with constant steps and studied bases. They intend to achieve cooperation and coordination in various fields, the foremost of which are the fields of defense and security.

In the military field, I would like to stress that we have made big strides and have passed the stage of preparation, studies, and plans. We have entered the stage of implementation and practical application on a collective level. The gathering of symbolic GCC forces in Hafar al-Batin, Saudi Arabia, which we visited today, clearly indicates that we have begun to implement our decisions and recommendations by performing actions under the guidance of their highnesses and excellencies the GCC leaders. Thanks be to God, we are proud of what has been achieved in the field of defense coordination.

The affirmation of joint strategic defense in the Kuwait conference is nothing but a real depiction of the desires, aspirations, and hopes of the leaders and people in our region reaffirming deep-rooted historical ties and the unity of goals, fate, and religion. Finally, I beg God Almighty to show us the correct steps, make us successful in the interest of our people's causes, and deepen our people's belonging to their Arabism. God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

PDRY

YSP Official Meets With USSR Ambassador

GF221553 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the YSP Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received in his office this afternoon Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

During their meeting, they discussed the friendly bilateral relations and the means to promote and deepen them to the benefit of the two peoples. Brother 'Ali 'Antar evaluated the honest Soviet aid for our country, represented by the establishment of vital and important projects during the years of the economic and social development plans, and the projects to be carried out in the future. The Soviet ambassador expressed satisfaction with the achievements attained by our country in all fields. The ambassador also expressed his warm congratulations for the success of the work of the YSP Third Congress.

Delegation Departs for CEMA Meeting in SRV

GF221617 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The PDRY will participate in the 50th session of the CEMA permanent geological committee, which is due to begin next week in the SRV capital, Hanoi.

Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Qadir Salih, deputy minister for energy and minerals, left Aden today as leader of the ministry's delegation to these meetings.

The deputy minister for energy and minerals stated that our country's delegation will submit a report to the conference regarding the implementation of a geological map for the PDRY which will be drawn up in coordination between our country, the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR.

He added that the conference will be informed of the features of the third 5-year plan for 1986-1990,in the geology and minerals fields, so as to determine the extent of contributions of the CEMA countries in the implementation of the 5-year plan. He said that the delegation will discuss relations between our country and the participating countries in the fields of energy and minerals.

ANA Criticizes U.S. Media Treatment of 'Abbas

GF222033 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] ANA published a commentary today refuting the allegations made by the imperialist — and particularly the U.S. — media against the PDRY.

The commentary said that those in charge of the media do not take the trouble to look for the facts from the proper sources. The commentary said those media ignored the PDRY's official denial of the allegations on the presence of Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], one of the Palestinian leaders, in Aden.

The ANA commentary pointed out that the escalation of the anti-PDRY propaganda is within the series of imperialist plots and schemes against the PDRY which intend to destabilize security and stability in the PDRY and to create more tension and an appropriate cover for international terrorism which is led by U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The commentary affirmed that the continuation of the imperialist, particularly the U.S. media, publication of false reports about the PDRY unveils the hostile intentions to practice more terror and aggression by the United States and the Zionist entity against the Arab peoples and the Palestinian existence in some Arab countries.

Prime Minister Blames Israel for Lack of Peace

LD231105 Kuwait KUNA in English
0918 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 23 (KUNA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi Wednesday placed the blame for the failure of reaching a Middle East peace settlement on Israel and its violations of the Camp David accords.

Citing examples of Israel's non-adherence to the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli accords, Dr Lutfi pointed to the Israeli invasion involving Israel's continued occupation of the Egyptian resort town in the Sinai, and the lack of Israeli efforts to help achieve the rights of the Palestinians.

If Israel had abided by its commitments under the U.S.-sponsored accords and showed all Arab countries that, like Egypt, it stood by its word . . . "we would have achieved a just and comprehensive peace by now and all Arab countries would have signed peace treaties with Israel," the recently appointed Egyptian premier told the Kuwaiti daily *Al-SIYASAH* in an interview.

"I believe that Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO are really serious about achieving peace. 'Arafat is a moderate man," he added.

Dr Lutfi reiterated Egypt's support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace approach but noted that "unfortunately, Israel and the U.S. complicated matters by rejecting certain members fo the proposed delegation."

"This is merely time wasting," he added.

The prime minister waved aside questions of whether the Soviet Union should be involved in the proposed peace talks explaining that the issue was irrelevant as it was not central to the issue. "All we want to do is to solve the problem and end the conflict," he stressed.

"The solution to any problem can be found by all parties sitting together and negotiating. If we arrive at a solution, that's good, If not, then no one is being forced to do what they don't want," Dr Lutfi concluded.

Mubarak Said To 'Regret' PLO-Opposition Meeting

NC230854 Cairo MENA in English
0835 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — All three papers give prominence on their front pages to reports that President Mubarak received with surprise and extreme regret news of the departure of a delegation representing a number of Egyptian parties abroad to hold talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization which constitute a departure from the tradition laid by the Egyptian leadership in dealing with Arab and international issues, since these were national matters on which the Egyptian people adopted a common stand that was above parties and political differences.

The three papers said the matter was rendered more surprising because the position assumed by these parties came in the wake of irresponsible statements by some Palestinian figures belonging to the PLO that reflected their lack of appreciation of the firm stand Egypt maintained during recent incidents.

Further Details

NC230705 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo's *AL-AHRAM* and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* today express regret over the meeting that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held in Kuwait with a delegation representing the Egyptian opposition parties.

AL-AHRAM voices astonishment over the statements made by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] to the effect that the PLO had not asked Egypt to hand over the hijackers of the Italian liner. The paper expresses regret over the statement made by Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] that the hijacking of the Italian liner was designed to shake Egyptian-U.S. relations and speed up the downfall of Camp David.

AL-AHRAM Reports Thatcher's Message to Mubarak

NC222152 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2110 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Citing a report by its London correspondent, *AL-AHRAM* writes: In her message to President Husni Mubarak last Sunday, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed her country's thanks and gratitude for Egypt's handling of the problem involving the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*.

In tomorrow's issue, the paper notes that the message also dealt with Britain's view of Egypt's attempts to establish peace in the region. It stressed Britain's determination to continue its support for Egyptian-Jordanian efforts to give an impetus to the peace process, but added that this has turned out to be difficult in the absence of the required flexibility by a number of the parties concerned.

In addition, the note examined the reasons behind the cancellation of last week's meeting between British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in London.

Portugal 'Grateful' for Mubarak Role in Hijacking

NC221621 Cairo Domestic Service
in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Portugal has expressed its deep gratitude and appreciation for the role played by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government in saving the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* and its passengers, 75 of whom were Portuguese nationals. This took place when Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi met with the Portuguese ambassador in Cairo. The latter told the prime minister that the government and people of Portugal are grateful

for the humanitarian efforts made by Egypt in this matter. During the meeting, Egyptian-Portuguese cooperation in the Middle East was also discussed.

Spanish Envoy Praises Mubarak's Role in Hijacking

NC221630 Cairo MENA in English
1600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — The Spanish ambassador here thanked President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian Government for saving the lives of the passengers on board the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* including 19 Spanish. In a statement to MENA today, the ambassador emphasized the importance of President Husni Mubarak's positive role in the Middle East peace process. On the Egyptian-Spanish relations, he said they are excellent in the various fields, pointing out that Minister of Energy and Power Mahir Abazah will visit Madrid on October 28 for talks on means of utilizing solar and nuclear energy in the peaceful purposes.

Former U.S. Envoy Meets Prime Minister

NC221328 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi today discussed developments in the Middle East with a delegation from the World Affairs Council of California. The delegation, which is led by Alfred Atherton, former U.S. ambassador in Cairo, affirmed the need to continue efforts aimed at establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Meets Foreign Minister

NC221559 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1340 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that a just and comprehensive Middle East peace and a fair solution to the Palestinian problem are the best guarantees for regional stability. He made these remarks at a meeting today with members of a delegation from California's World Affairs Council. The group is led by Alfred Atherton, former U.S. ambassador in Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid emphasized the need for all parties concerned to make more dedicated efforts and demonstrate their good will in the search for peace in the Middle East. In addition, 'Abd al-Majid briefed the delegation on recent developments in the area and on the Middle East peace process.

Talks With Ghali

NC222108 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with a delegation from California's World Affairs Council tonight. The group, which is currently visiting Egypt, is led by Alfred Atherton, former U.S. ambassador in Cairo. During the meeting, Dr Ghali reviewed the course of the Middle East peace process and Egypt's efforts to secure a just and lasting settlement which will bring peace to the entire region. Dr Ghali highlighted the need to give firm support to moderates in the Middle East and to encourage them to join the peace process.

Ugandan Defense Minister Meets Mubarak

NC221007 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0950 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received Colonel Paulo Muwanga, the Ugandan defense minister, who had arrived in Cairo yesterday. The meeting was also attended by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, and Ugandan Ambassador Sylvanco Baguma.

Departs 23 Oct

NC230716 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0650 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — Ugandan Defense Minister Paulo Muwanga left Cairo early this morning after a 2-day visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Mubarak. The Ugandan minister arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday.

Envoy to Sudan on Planned Siwar al-Dhahab Visit

JN221850 Khartoum SUNA in English
1740 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 22 (SUNA) — Egypt's Ambassador to Khartoum Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, said the Transitional Military Council TMC Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab's visit to Egypt scheduled for October 26 was considered as a crowning for the previous efforts exerted to put Sudanese-Egyptian relations in their right path.

In a statement to SUNA, Musharrafah said the visit itinerary includes meetings with top Egyptian officials, popular rallies and inspection visits.

The visit came as a change for exchanging views on the issues concerning the two countries and for coordinating stands, the Egyptian official added.

Musharrafah asserted that the integration issue would be comprehensively [words indistinct] to Egypt.

He also said the Egyptian side's views could easily be convergent with those of the Sudanese side on a new conception for developing integration as the Sudanese side includes highly qualified cadres.

The basic organising integrations require the finding out of coherent systems, whether in laws, regulations or agreements governing rights, duties, transport and investment for the Nile Valley citizens, he added.

Egypt is waiting to hear the Sudanese viewpoint on the integration during this visit, said Musharrafah.

Musharrafah further called for the revision and promotion of what is acheived in a bid to serve the two peoples' interest. [as received]

One of the reasons for attacking the integration is that the people in the two countries have not yet seen in the markets a production from the integration projects with suitable prices, said the ambassador, pointing out that the two countries' resources are below their citizens' ambitions.

Concerning Dr al-Jazuli's last visit to Egypt Musharrafah commented it reflected mutual understanding in most of the issues, affirming that Egypt adopted a one-way clear policy towards the Sudan, which is noninterference in its domestic affairs and to collaborate with the governing power in all that backs the country's stability.

Delegation Leaves for Italy to Discuss Oil

NC220832 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0810 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this morning for Rome on a 3-day visit to Italy. Prior to his departure, Qandil said that he will be holding talks with senior officials at the Italian Petroleum Corporation on the development program between Egypt and Italy for the year 1986.

AL-AKHBAR Criticizes Peres' Peace Initiative

NC230647 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2230 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* criticizes the initiative that was announced by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the UN General Assembly.

In its editorial tomorrow, the paper says that in describing the first of the initiative's six conditions, Peres said that the negotiations to achieve peace in the Middle East must not start with preconditions. However, he completely contradicted himself with the remaining ambiguous conditions. He placed a condition on the composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He does not want the delegation to include PLO members and wants the Palestinians chosen to be approved by Israel. His pretext is that the PLO [word indistinct] and supports terrorism.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that the terrorism to which Peres refers is only a reaction to the Palestinians' experience in the occupied territories and Israel's (?non-recognition) of their legitimate right to establish a homeland. The paper continues: We want the Israeli leaders to realize that solving the Palestinian problem equitably and giving them the right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state are the best way to achieve a lasting and comprehensive peace; this cannot be achieved by seeking peace separately with every Arab country because the Palestinian issue is the issue of all Arabs.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its editorial by saying: We do not know why Israel fears holding an international peace conference, such a conference might guarantee the right of all parties, including Israel, when peace is achieved.

U.S. 'Spies' Said To Help in Plane Interception

PM221627 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic
17 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Secrets of U.S. Piracy Against Egyptian Plane; U.S. Spies at Almazah and Cairo Airports Informed U.S. Fleet of Departure Time of Egyptian Plane Carrying Palestinian Fedayeen to Tunis"]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has revealed grave secrets immediately following the announcement on the hijacking of the Egyptian plane. The BBC reported on Saturday statements by Weinberger giving details of the hijack operation. The U.S. defense secretary said that American military personnel operating at Almazah military airfield and U.S. Government officials at Cairo airport and their eyes in the control tower notified the U.S. Administration of the presence of the four Palestinians who hijacked the Italian ship and of the plane's departure time from Almazah to Tunis. The BBC commentator said that the hijacking took place with the assistance of U.S. AWACS in Cairo and in oman. The AWACS kept watch on the civilian Egyptian plane from the moment it took off.

A news agency dispatch gave further details of the hijacking operation. It said that the CIA was able to know the civilian Egyptian plane's departure time and track its course through the agency's monitoring facilities. These facilities also picked up telephone conversations between senior Egyptian officials regarding the plane's departure time, but the agency did not disclose the names of the officials concerned. The agency said that planning of the operation to divert the Egyptain plane took place following intensive contacts between President Reagan, Secretary Weinberger, and the head of the U.S. office for combating terror. Reagan endorsed the plan but insisted on making sure that the plane was carrying the Palestinian hijackers.

AL-AHRAM Warns of Possible 'Storm of Terror'

PM221053 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 18 Oct 85 pp 1,3

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "The Friends' Logic of Force and the Inevitability of Protecting Our Independence"]

[Excerpts] The bitter lesson that we should learn at a high price from what happened to the Egyptian plane is that the independence of the national will is something of great value which we must preserve regardless of the sacrifices we have to make and the difficulties and shocks we may encounter.

The only explanation for what happened is that we live in an era in which the logic of force and interests -- and nothing else -- prevails. As for ties of friendship, they are no obstacle to putting interests first and do not change policies based on and believing only in force.

The bitter lesson that we also should learn is that we should devote our efforts and energies to protecting the independent national will against any pressures to which it may be subjected. There is no greater pressure on this will than our constant need for foreign economic and military aid.

Egypt has proved beyond any doubt that it draws a line between its free political will and the economic and military aid it receives from the United States. For this reason Egypt's political will has clashed with the U.S. political will despite the ties of friendship and the economic and military aid. This dramatic clash reached its peak in the U.S. attack on the Egyptian aircraft to force it to change course and head for Italy, thus prevent handing over the ship hijackers to the PLO.

What happened and the pain and outrage we feel over the incident are perhaps the most eloquent answer to those who accuse us of being servile to the United States and of serving its strategy and policies in the area.

From the beginning the United States wanted the hijackers to be held and be handed to it or to Italy. When Egypt rejected the U.S. request and arranged for them to be handed over to the PLO, contrary to U.S. wishes, the United States resorted to the logic of force in order to prevent the hijackers from being handed over to the PLO, thus failing to discriminate between friend and foe, or between a state that believes in peace like Egypt and a state that protects and encourages terror.

Perhaps what happened, in both its good and evil aspects — although there is nothing good about it — is also an eloquent answer to those who skeptically wonder why we go on spending on the military even after peace has been attained and when we are a poor nation in need of every piaster to reform our economy and solve our problems.

The experiment has spared us the need to reiterate that we believe that peace does not dispense with the need for military strength because it is military strength that protects peace, just as military strength protects the independence of the national will.

The freedom of national will in this field has been made clear since 'Abd al-Nasir's decision to obtain arms from the East. On the other hand, Al-Sadat's decision to get rid of Eastern control of our armament was equally important. It is perhaps important to bear in mind, regarding the latter decision, the Egyptian decisionmaker's care to maintain an "open bridge" to the sources of Eastern arms technology, spare parts, and methods of development. This has been achieved through maintaining sound and clear political relations with Romania, Yugoslavia, India, and North Korea and, later, with East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

No less important than these relations was the effort to exploit the Egyptian expertise gained through learning from, or dealing with Eastern arms technology and employing it in developing the national military industry in Egypt.

Similarly the decision to "adapt" Western arms technology and introduce it into the Egyptian industry was a political decision of the first order that concerned ensuring the protection of the "free national will" as much as it concerned protecting our national independence politically and economically.

We must always ask ourselves: When will we be able to rely on the independence of our national will alone, without the protection of economic independence to defend it and protect it against pressures and influences?

If it was only a question of bread or economic aid, we would have asked our people to eat "grass" and to rely on their resources alone. We would have also tightened our belts for many long years, as Albanian leader Enver Hoxha asked his people to do when differences with his principal "ally," the Soviet Union, became so acute.

But the question, unfortunately, is more than one of bread or calling for belt-tightening because we need arms and arms technology perhaps more than we need bread and other aid in this world which respects only the strong. Most unfortunately we are in need of U.S. arms despite what happened. We are in need of European arms and some spare parts for Eastern arms so that we do not lose what we already have in our hands.

Perhaps this reminds us of what some of the brothers did for us when they abandoned the only Arab military industrialization project that was planning to transfer military technology to the area which aimed at enabling us to manufacture our own weapons, so that we would not be subject to the superpowers' strategies and our will would not come under their political pressure.

What happened cannot be explained. Perhaps the "friends" who committed this crime against Egypt and the Egyptian people are aware of the significance of the Egyptian people's anger over the aggression and the outrage that the whole of Egypt, from the top political leadership down to all the people's parties, trade unions, and factions, felt over the incident.

The United States has insulted the Egyptian people by the attack on their sovereignty in the Egyptian aircraft incident. For this reason President Mubarak asked the U.S. Administration for an apology to the Egyptian people and not only to their national leadership. This has shown Mubarak's deep understanding of the Egyptian people's nature. His statement that what happened has deeply injured every Egyptian and that this wound will take a long time to heal was likewise a true expression of the Egyptian people's character which some friends do not seem to know much about.

The friends have been happy with their minor victory against an unarmed civilian plane, on a mission under an agreement approved by the governments of the countries concerned, and a mission Egypt carried out to honor its pledge and fulfill a humanitarian mission to save 400 lives, among which there was not a single Egyptian. The friends sent an airborne military expedition against a small civlian plane and thwarted its mission.

They achieved a great military victory of which any rational person would be ashamed if anyone attributed it to him.

So let them enjoy the victory they have achieved. But they must realize that what happened will not serve the cause of peace. Indeed, it is a step backward for all the peace efforts and for combating terror.

What happened will not prevent terror and will not bring peace nearer. Rather it will strengthen the logic of force in the area, and terror will be unleashed, will broaden, and will cover many areas. This will last so long as right alone does not give justice to a wronged person and does not mete out punishment to a wrongdoer. The incident at the Rome airport a couple of days ago is only the beginning. Rain begins with a drop, and the beginnings of a storm of terror could be an unjustifable incident like that of the Egyptian plane, after which incidents will start everywhere.

Results of Al-Qadhdhafi's Moscow Visit Examined

NC230600 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
2040 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the conclusion of the visit to the Soviet Union by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan regime, reports began to come in about the trip's failure, and it was noted that the colonel had returned home disappointed. The reports even spoke of a deterioration in Libyan-Soviet relations, which were said to have reached their lowest point. Dear listeners, I hope your imagination will not go too far and make you think the reasons for the visit's failure and the deterioration in relations were differences over ways to solve the Palestinian question, recover the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, liberate occupied Arab land, or treat any of the other basic Arab issues. Essentially, such pan-Arab objectives were not among the goals of Al-Qadhdhafi's trip. He did not give them any thought before or during the visit, and has not done so since.

The purpose of Al-Qadhdhafi's visit was something totally unrelated to pan-Arab issues. Its goal was to have additional blows rain down on the Arab nation and its decisive issues. Press reports revealed the reasons for the differences between the colonel and the Soviet leadership. The Tunisian paper *(?AL-ANWAR)*, for example, said that policy toward Egypt was among the basic points on which the two countries differed. Observers note that the Soviet Union is eager to let its relations with Cairo develop normally, while Al-Qadhdhafi believes the time has come to surround Egypt, at least with the Soviet Union. What a despicable mission prompted the colonel to make this vile trip and head for Moscow to ask it to tighten the siege on Egypt! How disappointed the colonel was when he returned from Moscow after the Soviets refused to grant his request! Has the colonel solved every pan-Arab issue, in addition to his domestic problems, in order to make the encirclement of Egypt his ultimate aim? In whose interest — beyond that of the Arab nation's enemies — does the colonel want to do this? Does he think that he can somehow surround Egypt with his mad ideas and foolish scheming?

Egypt, O Colonel, is the Arab nation's impregnable citadel, beating heart, and strong shield. Egypt is stronger than your plots, schemes, and childish fumbling. Had it not been for Egypt, you would not have kept your post for a single day after your ominous coup in 1969. At that time, Egypt stood beside you and supported you because it judged you favorably. But you quickly disappointed the entire Arab nation. Believe it, O Colonel, if Egypt so chose, you could not withstand its will. You could not repulse its anger if Egypt's patience were to wear out. But Egypt, a state of law which enjoys democracy and respects the principles of international justice, continues to act in a civilized way. Egypt still controls its nerves despite the threat your existence poses not only to it, but to the entire Arab nation and the free Libyan people as well. (?Egypt believes) that the Libyan people are primarily responsible for bringing you to account. The Libyan people will not remain silent over the degradation you have forced on them. They will not accept your continued mad tampering with their fate. All of Libya's people have actually risen and their blows have begun to rain down upon you even if you have hidden. The great attack against you by Libyan fighters inside your hideaway at the Bab al-'Aziziyah base was the first drop of rain. As you know, O Colonel, when it rains, it pours. This attack showed the entire world that there are many willing to sacrifice their very lives for Libya, and that Al-Qadhdhafi's fortresses, hideaways, and heavy security will not stop attempts to reach him. The people's will is always stronger than that of the tyrant. Will you learn the lesson, O Colonel?

Air Force Raids Iran's Bahregan Oil Field 23 Oct

JN231244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. In implementation of the decision of our great people and our wise, successful leadership to destroy the economic installations which help the regime of charlatanism to continue war, wherever they exist inside Iran and at any time we choose; and in implementation of the pledge made by our heroic Air Force to deprive the backward, suspect Iranian regime of all means of aggression; our Air Force planes launched a very fierce, surprise, and devastating raid on the Bahregan oil field at 1303 [1003 GMT] today. The valiant eagles of the air managed very bravely and accurately to reach the target and deliver strikes against it with extreme precision. They returned safely and triumphantly to base after carrying out their duty.

It is another glad tiding that our eagles bring to the Iraqi people. It is a new loss inflicted on the despotic clique as a result of its irresponsibile policies that conflict with all logic. Let the Iranian rulers expect more crushing blows as long as they persist with their evil. It is from God that we derive help and success.

[Dated] 23 October 1985

70 Iranians Killed in East Tigris Raid Late 22 Oct

JN230735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0712 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Basra, southern Iraq, 23 Oct (INA) — A military source has announced that the Iraqi forces in the East Tigris sector carried out a violent raid on Iranian positions in Hawr al-Hawizah late yesterday afternoon.

The military source said this morning that the attacking Iraqi force destroyed four concrete positions and four other positions placed on rafts, seized two steel shelters built on a raft, and destroyed six shelters. It also seized three rafts and pulled them to the rear. He affirmed that 70 Iranians were killed in this surprise operation and that the Iraqi force which carried it out returned safely to base.

Communique Details 21-22 Oct Operations

JN221718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,996 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With God's help and the resolve of men who are true to their people, their nation, and their glorious revolution, our brave Armed Forces are achieving victories in all parts of the front against the remnants of the charlatan Iranian clique.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. One of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector carried out a bold successful raid on enemy positions in front of it. The unit stormed enemy positions, opened fire, inflicted a number of casulaties, and destroyed two medium machineguns. The unit returned safely to base.

2. An enemy force estimated at an infantry company attempted to attack positions of our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector. Our hero fighters confronted the force and crushed it before it reached its target. The few who remained alive fled.

3. Our forward units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector opened effective artillery and mortar fire on enemy positions and gun emplacements as well as other fortificed targets, scoring direct hits. The enemy suffered casualties as well as losses in equipment and supplies.

4. Escaping the policy of terror that the Iranian authorities are implementing against the people of Iran, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our men at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1985

Iranian Infiltration Denied

JN221333 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1258 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA) — Iraq today denied that an Iranian force had advanced even one inch inside Iraqi territory in the II Army Corps central sector. An authorized military source told INA today that an enemy force estimated at one infantry company attempted to advance toward the forward positions of an Iraqi unit in that sector and that it was crushed before reaching its target. The few who remained alive fled. The source noted that the Iranian force was wiped out in no-man's-land without advancing even one inch, adding that the situation was finally decided in the Iraqi forces' favor and that there were no Iraqi losses.

Talks With Sudan's Al-Mirghani Commence

JN221454 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1352 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA) — Talks were held here today between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party. The Iraqi side was led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the National Command of the Ba'th Party, and the Sudanese side by Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party and spiritual leader of the Al-Khatimiyah Islamic sect in Sudan.

Ramadan stressed the importance of meetings among Arab brothers on the party level, as well as on official and professional levels, with the aim of coordinating joint Arab action and strengthening Arab solidarity.

Al-Mirghani praised the leadership of President Saddam Husayn and Iraqi progress and victories which have been achieved following the glorious 17-30 July revolution.

The Iraqi side comprised 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs, and the ministry's under secretary; representatives of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ba'th Party National Command; heads of the unions of workers, peasants, students, and youths; and presidents of chambers of commerce and industry. The Sudanese side comprised heads and members of party bureaus of workers, peasants, and youths; representatives of religious, political, commercial, and industrial offices of the party; and the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad.

Ramadan Meets With Al-Mirghani

JN231002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0907 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, has received Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party and spiritual leader of the Al-Khatmiyah Islamic sect in Sudan, and his delegation. They reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries, the Arab situation, and topics of common concern.

Vice President Meets Turkey's Ozal in New York

JN221900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 22 Oct (INA) — Vice President Taha Muhayi al-Din Ma'ruf met with Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal here today. They discussed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East situation, and international issues.

The Iraqi vice president is in New York to participate in celebrations of the United Nations' 40th anniversary.

High-Level Delegation To Visit Damascus 'Soon'

LD230948 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 23 Oct (KUNA) — KUNA's correspondent here today learned that a high-level Jordanian delegation will soon visit the Syrian capital within the framework of the direct bilateral contacts between the two countries and in accordance with the Riyadh agreement, concluded 2 days ago between the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers, which aims at restoring normal relations and developing cooperation between the two countries.

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i yesterday received the Syrian charge d'affaires in Amman. This meeting, the first such meeting in a long period, was held just 1 day after the Riyadh talks. It is believed that the talks concerned a number of issues related to paving the way to and starting bilateral talks between senior Jordanian and Syrian officials. In this respect, an atmosphere of optimism prevails in Jordanian streets regarding future Jordanian-Syrian relations. Observers expect the Jordanian Government to abolish the system of visas for Jordanian citizens wishing to visit Syria.

In November 1983 the Jordanian Interior Ministry issued instructions that Jordanians desiring to enter Syria must obtain exit visas from the Jordanian security authorities for security reasons.

King Husayn Receives Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan

JN230654 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan yesterday evening. This was learned from a responsible Palestinian source. Nothing was learned about what took place during the meeting.

The source said that Khalid al-Hasan is carrying a message for His Majesty King Husayn from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

AL-RA'Y on Peres' Proposal, 'Zionist Mentality'

JN230912 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Cart Before the Horse ..!"]

[Text] The responsible Jordanian source, whose statements were published by *AL-RA'Y* yesterday, has defined Jordan's stand toward the proposal Shim'on Peres submitted before the UN General Assembly, a proposal which contained seven principles that were so carefully drafted that each of them allows for more than one interpretation. Perhaps the reactions of the Israeli man in the street and those of several party leaders and Knesset members and the press, which were expressed after Peres had presented his proposal, prove that these principles, which can be interpreted in more than one way, cannot constitute a framework for a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace that is based on international legitimacy and that takes into consideration before anything else the causes and not the results.

Peres' seven-point proposal has not reflected a real change in the Zionist mentality. Peres is still viewing the Arab- Zionist conflict as a conflict over borders that ought to be re-demarcated through direct negotiations. The proposal talks about the Palestinian problem, and not the Palestinian rights, and depicts this problem as a result of the conflict, and not the real and most important reason for this conflict. Peres' proposal does not mention territory or settlements, does not hint at occupation or name the occupied lands by their names (the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the Golan Heights). The proposal stresses that the goal of direct negotiations is reaching "peace treaties" with the Arab countries as a step preceding a settlement of the Palestine question. Thus Peres put the cart before the horse and reaffirmed the Zionist policy which deals with the Middle East crisis as if it were a conflict that is completely detached from its causes and roots.

Although Peres talks in his proposal about "peace between the Arab countries and Israel," he deliberately talks about Jordanian-Israeli negotiations also detached from the final objective as he views it. Even reference to the Palestinian people and their rights is made in a certain way as if no other party except "Israel" has the right to accept Palestinian participation. Once Peres' reference to the Camp David accords is added to this, the fact which the seven principles tried to ignore becomes confirmed. This fact is that the Zionist enemy continues to consider partial and separate settlements the only way to reach a final settlement, something which Jordan has always rejected. Jordan has continuously emphasized the Arab framework for any move in the direction of peace in the same manner as it emphasized the basic Palestinian role whose nature, size, and dimension should be determined by the Palestinians themselves.

These are some of the features of Peres' proposals as we understand them. This understanding is based on our sure knowledge of the Zionist mentality and hostile alliances as well as our awareness of the way the enemy views the conflict in a region that cannot accomodate an aggressor and a rightful owner at the same time.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on U.S. Arms Sales, 'Zionist' Lobby

JN230957 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "The Battle for Arms and the Battle for Peace"]

[Text] The fierce political battle U.S. President Reagan and his administration are waging in Congress over the sale of defensive weapons to Jordan constitutes part of the continuous battle between the U.S. policy and the Zionist lobby which attempts to link any U.S. approach with the Zionist ambitions in the Middle East.

Despite the fact that Washington is aware of the consequences of rejecting the arms deal, that is, losing many U.S. ties with Arab states and shaking the U.S. credibility in the world, Israel's supporters in Congress who reject the deal still adhere to the concepts of controling the destinies of others and setting preconditions that hamper peace efforts instead of supporting them.

Those who talk about "Israeli security" and peace through rejecting the arms deal to Jordan realize that the huge military

aid to Israel and the strategic cooperation between Tel Aviv and Washington were behind wasting peace opportunities in the region and giving the green light to Israel to carry out aggressions, terrorism, and expansion by its military supremacy through the U.S. arsenal.

Stipulating approval of the arms deal by what is called a compromise solution to achieve progress in the peace process via the Israeli-U.S. method is merely an attempt to evade the role the United States should play in peace efforts and in achieving security and comprehensive and lasting stability in the Middle East. Therefore, any attempt to pressure Jordan or any Arab side is mere political blackmail that will not change the Jordanian or Arab stand, because working for a just and comprehensive peace is one thing and attempting to bypass real peace is something else.

Through His Majesty King Husayn, Jordan has announced that it rejects separate and partial settlements and that the road to the aspired peace is clear and bright — peace which is based on the principles of international legitimacy within the framework of an international conference to be attended by the international and regional parties concerned under a UN canopy.

Any attempt to deviate from this framework will continue to be a mere illusion. Weapons are not only made by the United States and there are alternatives in the international arena. The national and pan-Arab will will continue to be the factor which governs our stands, approaches, and insistence on our rights in all circumstances.

Jordan

Jordan-Arab Fund Agreement — Kuwait, Oct 21 (WAKH) — The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development will grant Jordan the equivalent of $16.5 million in loan under an agreement signed by the sides here Monday. Jordan will use the money to finance an agricultural project involving development of the lower basin of Al-Zarqa River. The agreement, signed by the funds director general 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad and Jordan Ambassador to Kuwait Wa'il Tuqan, brings to about $176 million the development aid pumped by the fund into Jordan. The fund, which began to finance Arab development projects in 1974, three years after its establishment, has an authorized capital of approximately $2.7 billion. [Text] */Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 21 Oct 85 GF/*

Iranians Seek Release of Kidnapped Soviets
NC231224 Paris AFP in English
1122 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 23 (AFP) — A three-member Iranian delegation has been attempting to secure the release of three Soviet Embassy officials kidnapped three weeks ago by a Muslim extremist group, the Iranian Embassy said today.

Embassy spokesmen gave no details on the negotiating mission, but said the delegation spent "several days" in Beirut after being dispatched to the Lebanese capital by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

They said the negotiating mission was undertaken after the Soviet Union submitted an "official" request to Tehran for assistance in negotiating the release of the three Soviets -- embassy Doctor Nikolay Svirskiy, Attache Oleg Spirin and Trade Attache Valeriy Mirnakov.

Amal Gunmen Search for Kidnapped Soviets
NC231137 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] At midnight last night, Amal gunmen stormed scores of houses in Hayy al-Sullam and Al-Murayjah [in the southern suburbs of Beirut]. The gunmen were searching for the kidnapped Soviet diplomats and arrested 70 people, who are mostly from the 'Urqub region in southern Lebanon.

Other Amal groups stormed several houses in 'Ayn al-Muraysah, Wata al-Musaytibah, and Yazbik Street in Al-Mazra'ah [in West Beirut] also searching for the Soviets. In the 'Ayn al-Muraysah area these groups disarmed members of the Zu'aytir family. There is now tension in 'Ayn al-Muraysah between the Zu'aytir family and the Amal gunmen.

Lebanese Front 'Sources' on Damascus Meeting
NC222053 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] National Lebanese Front sources in Damascus are reported to have said this evening that the agreement of Elie Hubayqah, the Lebanese Front's Executive Committee chairman, to the formula adopted by the Tripartite Committee, which represents the Lebanese Forces, the Amal Movement, and the Progressive Socialist Party, will pave the way for a final and decisive meeting of the three leaders — Hubayqah, Walid Junblatt, and Nabih Birri — to approve and sign the formula and start to implement it. The sources added that Ministers Bir. and Junblatt have already agreed to this formula, which was also supported by President Amin al-Jumayyil during his recent talks with President Haifz al-Asad.

The sources said that Junblatt left Damascus to return to Al-Mukhtarah this afternoon. Regarding reports that President al-Jumayyil had made some observations about this formula, the same sources believe that the matter will be discussed again on Thursday evening when President al-Jumayyil stops in Damascus, before returning to Beirut from New York.

Hubayqah Returns From Damascus 23 October
NC231039 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces' delegation led by Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah returned from Damascus at 1130 today. The delegation was escorted by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian forces intelligence in Lebanon, as far as Al-Duwwar [a point near Bikfayya].

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee met at noon today. Hubayqah, who is presiding over the session, will brief the committee on the outcome of the Damascus meetings.

Junblatt Says Damascus Agreement 'Suitable'
NC230742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism and leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has declared that the Damascus agreement is suitable to a certain extent. But, he warned that going back to any sectarian agreement will lead to a civil war. He asserted his support for the Syrians' return to Beirut and to all of Lebanon, if they can disarm all the parties and assist the national forces in punishing officials for the crimes they have committed against the people.

In an interview with France's *LE MATIN*, he said: The Damascus agreement is suitable and fine up to a point.

Birri Criticizes Attempts at 'Partition'
NC221722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, made the following statement this afternoon: It seems that while many have given up the idea of partition which they have entertained since 1975, there are some people, especially among those who hold high-ranking positions representing Lebanon and the unity of Lebanon, who have regrettably not abandoned this idea.

Efforts to achieve unity are being hampered by people from outside who have been trying to appoint themselves patrons of Lebanon and its people. They have been trying to make use of all principles, including religious ones, in order to impede a dialogue. Without dialogue it will be impossible to achieve Islamic or national rights and to liberate and reunite Lebanon.

Unfortunately, such attempts are also being made within Lebanon and at the highest levels. Otherwise, why is Halat Airport being extended? Why was the airport commander, Khalil Matar, instructed to use enticements and even threats to persuade landlords and tenants to give up their property around that airport so that a military and civilian airport for East Beirut could be

established? It is known that the division of institutions is a prerequisite for the division of the country. A measure of this kind has as its goal the dismemberment of Lebanon — unless the intention is to find an escape route, should conditions make this necessary.

'Masked Men' Kill Palestinian in Sidon
HK230148 Hong Kong AFP in English
0126 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Oct 23 (AFP) — A Palestinian belonging to the Moslem fundamentalist group Jama'ah Islamiyah was shot dead here last night, police said.

Masked men reportedly burst into 21-year-old 'Adnan Rabbah's home at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp, in the suburbs of this south Lebanese capital.

Fundamentalists in south Lebanese refugee camps, believed to be close to Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasir 'Arafat, have been the target of assassination attacks in recent months.

Four Palestinian loyalists were killed at 'Ayn al-Hulwah in July and two others have been murdered since, despite increased security at the camps.

Lahd, Israeli Forces Attacked in South
NC221907 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The national reistance continues to launch operations against the Israeli occupation forces and their agents in the south. Members of the resistance used rockets and machine guns to attack a position held by Lahd's forces near Tayr Harfa this morning. They also fired a katyusha rocket at another post manned by members of the same militia near Bint Jubayl. The occupation forces and their agents cordoned off these positions at once, making it difficult to estimate the damage inflicted.

A resistance unit ambushed an infantry patrol mounted by the occupation forces on the Tall al-Nahhas road. Machine guns androckets were used in the attack, which caused a number of casualties. The Israeli forces later searched the surrounding area.

The occupation forces and their agents shelled Habbush, Kafr Rumman, the Al-Nabatiyah hills, and Kafr Tibnit from their positions in 'Ali al-Tahir and Turba. As a result, a woman in Kafr Rumman was wounded.

Amal Detains Gunmen Setting Up Rocket Launchers
NC221726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Amal Movement security department in Al-Nabatiyah has detained a number of gunmen who were trying to set up Grad rocket launchers in the liberated areas. The gunmen were taken to an Amal Movement center for questioning.

Husayn al-Husayni Reelected Parliamentary Speaker
NC221336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Husayn al-Husayni was reelected speaker of the Chamber of Deputies today for a new 1-year term. He was reelected by a majority of 57 votes. Five blank ballots were found and two others were invalid. Sixty-four deputies attended the session. Munir Abu Fadil was also reelected deputy speaker by a majority of 47 votes. Thirteen blank ballots were found.

Fatah Uprising Movement Supports National Accord
NC222103 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Fatah Uprising Movement issued a statement in Beirut today, in which it invited all the groups of the Palestinian revolution to an open dialogue, taking as its starting point the rejection and freezing of the Amman agreement. The movement emphasized its alliance with Syria on the basis of confronting Israel and the United States.

The statement affirmed that Fatah's policy in Lebanon has not been and will not be an obstacle in the way of any security plan for Lebanon. Fatah's policy supports all efforts to achieve Lebanese national accord, particularly the Syrian initiative to end the state of war.

Foreign Minister Al-Shar' Views Mideast Problems
PM221153 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Oct 85 pp 48-51

[Interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-HAWADITH*: After the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, 17 Arab ministers met in New York to discuss the matter and issue a statement. It had been impossible to get the ministers together for several years past. In your view, how will the raid affect Arab alliances and divisions?

Al-Shar': Syria supports genuine and effective Arab solidarity against the Zionist enemy because Israeli designs are against all the Arab people and not only against the Palestinian, Lebanese, and Syrian people.

Some Arab governments believe that making concessions to the Israelis will persuade them to make peace or at least convince the Americans that the Arabs want peace, but we know that any Arab concession would lead to more Israeli intransigence and tempt Israel to commit more aggression. Israel feels that the Arabs make some concessions after every aggression and therefore that sustained aggression will bring greater concessions, to the point where the Arab side forfeits all Arab rights and Israel becomes the region's superpower, controlling Arab destiny and future and dictating its will. That is how we see it in Syria. We believe that the current political moves, under which major concessions have been made to Israel, have weakened the Arab position and encouraged Israel to commit aggression. The new aggression against Tunisia should be viewed from that angle.

AL-HAWADITH: By concessions, do you mean Jordan's peace efforts based on the Amman agreement?

Al-Shar': Of course.

AL-HAWADITH: And do you mean that what you call concessions were what prompted Israel to carry out the raid?

Al-Shar': Exactly.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us talk about the effect of that raid on the Amman agreement. There are two theories. One maintains that the raid eliminated any possible future role for the PLO in the peace process and destroyed the Amman agreement because, after the raid, Yasir 'Arafat will not be able to go ahead with the peace efforts. The other theory maintains that, on the contrary, the raid will strengthen 'Arafat and enable him to carry more weight in the peace talks. Do you support either theory, or do you have a different theory or assessment of your own?

Al-Shar': We believe that linking the central and just cause of the Palestinian people, which is the core of Arab struggle, strictly to one or more individuals would be a major blow to that cause. We say that the Palestinian Arab people have historical rights which not even a Palestinian leader can cancel. If a Palestinian leader made concessions he would not be able to impose them on the people. That is why we see the Israeli aggression against Tunisia as not so much a blow directed against one particular person or another as a link in the chain of Israeli aggressions aimed at blackmailing the Arab side, threatening Arab security, wresting more concessions from certain Arab parties, and intimidating the majority of the Arab states into withholding support and aid from the Palestinian cause. That was the Israeli objective. Surely, if the Israeli aim was to kill a certain person they would have killed him a long time ago. I do not think that is their objective.

AL-HAWADITH: What then? How will the raid affect 'Arafat's position in the PLO?

Al-Shar': The strange thing is that I had read a statement issued by the PLO saying that they expected a raid on Sanaa. That statement caught my attention. It was issued 2 days before the Israeli raid on Tunis.

AL-HAWADITH: Meaning?

Al-Shar': That made me view the political aim of the raid with great suspicion. I believe I am being clear enough. I do not want to go into any more details.

AL-HAWADITH: What is Syria's alternative to the Jordanian-Palestinian moves? You talk about the Fes resolutions, but these have been frozen at both Arab and international levels and have not been followed by practical moves.

Al-Shar': It is no secret that we had our doubts when the idea of a peace plan was raised at the Fes summit. Why? Because the plans on some desks did not call for complete withdrawal and implementation of legitimate Palestinian rights. That is why we made serious efforts and contributions to promote an Arab consensus in support of the Fes peace plan. We said that the Fes plan was the minimum, that we should stick to it, and that we should not forfeit any part of it. It transpired later that our suspicions were justified because immediately after the Fes summit some Arab sides began to try to abandon that plan. The "land for peace" ploy was the first concession, and then came the Amman agreement which included retractions from the Fes plan. We maintain that the Fes plan received unanimous Arab support and that it should be upheld and not abandoned, and we say that we reject any other plans, such as the Amman agreement or anything else, forfeiting some of the Fes plan principles.

AL-HAWADITH: What is the state of Syrian-Jordanian relations after the Jeddah meeting? What were the results of that meeting?

Al-Shar': When the Casablanca conference, which we, Algeria, the PDRY, Libya, and Lebanon boycotted, was held we had the same suspicions which I have mentioned. That is actually why we boycotted it, because we did not want a new summit conference that would lead to more Arab divisions and concessions and that would annul the consensus achieved at the 1982 Fes summit. I can confidently say that some of our Arab brothers who attended the Casablanca conference were well aware of that. So, our boycott of the conference was very useful in that it alerted them. So they made great efforts to preserve that minimum which was unanimously approved in Fes. They refused to support or bless the Amman agreement. That is why I can say that the

Amman agreement did not get even the semblance of a majority. Its two signatories were totally isolated at the Casablanca conference. To be more specific, I say that the Saudi attitude played a positive part in that. On that basis and out of appreciation for the attitude of the Saudi Kingdom we agreed to go to Jeddah and open a new page with our Jordanian brothers. In Jeddah we said that our bilateral differences with Jordan, however complex, could be resolved but that the political line, the attitude toward the question of true Arab solidarity and of confronting the Zionist enemy politically or by any other means, must be clear and agreed. We also said that we still adhere to the Baghdad summit resolutions and have not violated them, whereas Jordan did when it resumed relations with Egypt. We said that Saudi Arabia, which was sponsoring that Jeddah meeting between Syria and Jordan, supports the Baghdad and Fes summit resolutions and that the Jordanian side must make a choice. If we can secure confirmation of and commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions and to the Arab peace plan, then we will have covered a reasonable distance toward eliminating differences or resolving Syrian-Jordanian differences.

AL-HAWADITH: Briefly then, what you want is abrogation of the Amman agreement and rescission of the decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt....

Al-Shar': I clearly state that we are interested in achieving a stand over which there can be no disagreement. The Amman agreement is a major point of disagreement, and so is the resumption of relations with Egypt under the canopy of the Camp David agreements. Therefore, insistence on relations with Egypt and on the Amman agreement can only mean a lack of seriousness about remedying Syrian-Jordanian relations and reaching agreement on true and effective Arab solidarity.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you insist on an official abrogation of the Amman agreement, or would a de facto suspension be acceptable to you?

Al-Shar': In pursuing Syria's clear and principled policy, President Hafiz al-Asad does not mean to pressure or insult any of his brother Arab kings and presidents. His concern for this matter is no less than his concern for a firm and principled line against the Zionist enemy.

AL-HAWADITH: Algeria is currently engaged in a mediation effort aimed at rallying Palestinian ranks and Syrian-Palestinian ranks. What about that mediation?

Al-Shar': Officially I have not heard about such mediation, but I have heard what some media are saying.

AL-HAWADITH: According to available information, the aim of the Algerian mediation is to bring about something like a return to the Aden agreements, to the situation which existed before the PNC session in Amman and before the Amman agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. Are these the ideas being raised?

Al-Shar': Nobody has raised anything with us on this matter.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the principle itself? Is it acceptable to you?

Al-Shar': When it is raised, we will give our opinion.

AL-HAWADITH: You have met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in New York. What is the atmosphere like between Syria and the United States?

Al-Shar': During the meeting I reaffirmed Syria's known position. I said that we do not agree to forfeiting any clause in the Fes consensus, which represents the minimum Arab demands. We are against the Amman agreement because it did abandon some of the principles of the Fes summit principles. We also said that any solution which does not provide for complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and for implementation of of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights would never lead to stability or just peace in the region. I also told Shultz that, because of the absolute U.S. alignment with Israel and its enormous military, financial, and economic aid to it, we are in no position to accept a U.S. settlement in the region because such a settlement would give Israel what it wants and would be against the Arab nation's interests.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you find the Americans willing to accept a Soviet role instead of going for a unilateral solution, bearing in mind the imminent summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev?

Al-Shar': I did not sense any basic change in the U.S. position, but I did not sense an intransigent rejection of the Syrian logic and position either.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you expect the Middle East question to figure prominently at the Geneva summit?

Al-Shar': I do not believe that the Middle East question will take a major part of the Reagan-Gorbachev interest and discussions because their main preoccupation and top priority at present is the arms race and "star wars." So what we expect from the conference in relation to the Middle East is an exchange of views — no more and no less.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been suggested that the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut has embarrassed Syria. Is that true?

Al-Shar': The question is wrongly phrased. Why should it embarrass Syria? We of course regret and condemn the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Lebanon, just as we have previously condemned violence against innocent people in Lebanon.

AL-HAWADITH: But the matter was linked to the Tripoli incidents. Would you say that the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats was linked to the Tripoli incidents to embarrass Syria?

Al-Shar': I do not want to dwell on this subject, but I do want to say that Lebanon is suffering from anarchy and that the infighting which takes place in Lebanon from time to time is not free from agents whose main aim is to escalate the infighting and complicate the Lebanese question. As far as we are concerned,

we are doing our best to help our Lebanese brothers to stop the internal hemorrhage, begin a national dialogue, stop trying to solve the Lebanese problem by the force of arms, and begin introducing the imperative political reforms which all the Lebanese people need if Lebanon's internal tragedy is not to be repeated.

AL-HAWADITH: And what about the Tripoli experience? Has Syria changed its tactics, from playing the part of mediator to resorting to military intervention to settle the matter?

Al-Shar': Syria has not changed its position in Lebanon since the beginning of the crisis 10 years ago. We refused in the past and we still refuse to be a party to the Lebanese internal conflict. We have acted on that basis and we will do the same in the future. We say that we will never intervene militarily unless the Lebanese are unanimous or almost unanimous on the need for Syrian intervention, on the basis that the side which obstructed accord or national dialogue in Lebanon would be the target of such intervention and on the basis that such intervention would not be for the purpose of taking the side of one group against another.

AL-HAWADITH: It appears that, because of what you said about relations, Syria is the only side capable of controlling the situation in Lebanon, so how?

Al-Shar': Exactly. We know that and all the Lebanese people now realize it. Even those groups which were not aware of this fact in the past are now beginning to realize it. The general consensus in Lebanon now, with the exception of very small groups, is that Syria has no selfish or regional interests in Lebanon and that its interest is pan-Arab, aimed at restoring security and stability in Lebanon and enabling it to be an effective member of the Arab family.

AL-HAWADITH: Let me ask you a final question on the Iraq-Iran war. You maintain that Iraq was the side which started the war and rejected mediation at the beginning. Now Iraq is seeking mediation, it wants a cease-fire, and it wants a negotiated end to the war. Do you still blame it for the continuation of the war?

Al-Shar': It is very regrettable that the Syrian position on the Iraq-Iran war has been grossly and dangerously distorted by some Arab media. The danger and negative effects on Arab interests of that distortion by certain Arab writers may have been lost on some. We in Syria have opposed that war from the very beginning, not only in the media and through open declarations but also through contacts, most of them unreported, aimed at stopping the war as soon as the war started. We drew attention to the risks involved. President al-Asad personally contacted a large number of Arab kings and presidents, urging them to make every possible effort to stop the war in its early stages because, if they failed to end the war at the beginning when the casualties numbered hundreds, they would be unable to stop it when the casualities totaled tens of thousands, let alone hundreds of thousands. It is regrettable that, when we made these efforts immediately after the beginning of the war, the Iraqi regime rejected them. Furthermore, it did everything it could to undermine relations with Syria and to harm Syria and what it stood for. It considered any Arab mediation to stop the Iraq-Iran war to be an act of treason against the Arab cause. That is why we say that the Iraqi regime bears a major historical responsibility for not responding to these efforts when the war broke out.

AL-HAWADITH: But Iraq now wants to end the war; it wants to negotiate.

Al-Shar': Wishing is one thing and a logical and sound concept quite another. A certain reality has been imposed on that war. Iranian officials say that, if any of them called for an end to the war without condemning the aggressor, he would be crushed by the Iranian people. What was it that pushed matters to this point? It was the Iraqi regime's adamant rejection of the efforts to end the war when it broke out.

AL-HAWADITH: But Iran's call for the downfall of the Iraqi regime as the way to end the war is something unusual between states. Do you support that condition?

Al-Shar': It is not a question of supporting or not supporting. The point is that anyone who adopts a dangerous stand, harmful not just to the interests of one Arab country but to the interests of the entire Arab nation, must take the consequences.

Khaddam Talks With Lebanon's Hubayqah, Delegation

JN221554 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Lebanese Forces delegation led by Elie Hubayqah, Lebanese Forces Executive Committee chairman, at 1630 today. He is accompanied by Michel Samahah, George 'Adwan, Dr Jean Ghanim, and Antoine Buraydi. Talks revolved around developments in the Lebanese arena and efforts to achieve national accord in Lebanon.

Hubayqah: Meeting 'Positive'

NC230800 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpts] In a statement following his 5-hour talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Elie Hubayqah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, said: The situation is extremely positive. We are on the right course. We discussed many issues but did not have many differences. The topics are numerous and very sensitive. I cannot determine what action we will take in one or two sessions, or after a long period of time. The tripartite committee meeting will be held on Saturday. I will meet with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt after the committee concludes its sessions.

Syrian media, which highlighted Hubayqah's visit to Damascus, indicate that talks are now centered on the efforts to achieve national reconciliation in Lebanon. *AL-NAHAR* newspaper cites Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, as saying that the national conference will be held in the middle of next month.

Ba'th's Al-Ahmar Receives Junblatt 22 Oct
JN221840 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, today received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], in the presence of Riyad Ra'd, member of the PSP leadership.

The two sides discussed the fraternal relations between the Ba'th Party and the PSP, the situation in Lebanon, and developments in the Arab arena. They also reaffirmed the need to continue and enhance efforts made by Lebanese parties, with Syria's support, to push forward and bring about success for the national accord march.

Jordan's Rejection of Peres' Peace Offer Noted
JN230730 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] In London Jordan's Ambassador to Britain Nabih al-Nimr rejected Peres' recent peace offer. In an interview with the BBC, Al-Nimr said: This offer is unacceptable because we object to separate settlements, support a comprehensive and just peace, and insist that the peace process should take place under an international umbrella. Al-Nimr added: This means the attendance of the five UN Security Council permanent member-states and all parties concerned.

Peres on Syria-Jordan Rapprochement, PLO Status

TA221840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says Jordan's attitude to his proposals for negotiations toward the Middle East settlement should not be judged on immediate responses. Peres told the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations in New York he thought Jordan would drop its demand that the PLO be involved in the peace process because of that organization's behavior. Judy Lessing has more:

[Begin recording] [Lessing] The prime minister, answering questions at a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, said he believes Jordan may be having second thoughts on the PLO in light of the way the PLO backed out of a commitment to renounce terror and embrace peace. This led to the breakdown of the recent talks with the British, and the murder of three Israelis in Larnaca could not have come at a worse time for the king and President Mubarak as they were trying to paint the PLO as moderates to Washington. Mr Peres said he intended to be very careful in commenting on the reported agreement between Jordan and Syria:

[Peres] I mean, if it really happened this is a very important change in the policies of Jordan and Syria. I mean, we don't have here really an invitation to intervene; it may be very much the case if really the Jordanians and the Syrians reached an agreement that Jordan reached the conclusion that the PLO is not a partner, because if there is a single person that President al-Asad hates like hell it is 'Arafat.

[Lessing] Any Jordanian-Syrian agreement would mark a real turn in Jordan's policies because one reason Jordan was pressing for arms from the United States was a danger from Syria in the north, not Israel in the west, the prime minister said. He added he feels many Palestinians on the West Bank are tired of rhetoric and terror which lead nowhere and would want to join in the peace process, but he added it's not for Israel to select Palestinian leaders. [end recording]

Further Reaction to Peres' UN Speech on 21 Oct

Shamir: Step-by-Step Approach Favored

TA230529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has told European leaders that Israel favors a step-by-step approach in talks with Arab states. He was speaking in Luxembourg during a meeting with European Community foreign ministers. Shamir was later quoted by the Irish foreign minister as saying the first step was starting talks with Jordan and, depending on the outcome, there could later be talks with Syria. He totally ruled out talks with the PLO.

The Israeli foreign minister's trip is aimed at protecting Israeli fruit and vegetable exports with Spain and Portugal joining the Common Market next year.

Arens Says Speech No Digression

TA221425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1418 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens says there will be no government crisis because of the prime minister's address to the UN General Assembly yesterday, and that there is no justification for such an action. Minister Arens told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Shim'on Peres' speech did not include any digressions from the national unity government's basic guidelines. Had Yitzhaq Shamir made the speech he would have used different formulations.

Our correspondent notes that Deputy Prime Minister David Levi and Minister Ari'el Sharon sharply attacked the prime minister's address, saying it digresses from the government's guidelines.

U.S. Awaits Husayn's Response

JN230715 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has stated in a congressional briefing that he expects an important development in the peace process in the next few days. Some of those who heard the briefing said Shultz was hinting at an imminent statement by King Husayn on Prime Minister Peres' UN speech.

U.S. Administration sources have also advised against making any judgment on the basis of the initial reports from Amman on this speech and said Jordan's studied response is imminent. It has been learned that during the initial contacts between U.S. diplomats and Jordanian officials in Amman, the Jordanian officials said they will reply to Peres' initiative after studying it fully.

Peres had stated in a television interview yesterday that his formula for the international conference and Palestinian representation was intended to facilitate matters for King Husayn. Replying to a question whether everything, including the status of Jerusalem and the West Bank, is subject to negotiation, Peres said that each side has the right to submit any proposal for negotiation.

HADASH Faction Rejects Initiative

TA221115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The HADASH faction rejects the prime minister's peace initiative, explaining it as a joint plot with the United States to discard the Palestinian issue. Knesset Member [MK] Me'ir Wilner has said there is nothing new in the prime minister's statement and no peace conference can be convened without the PLO.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that MK Wilner says the Eastern bloc thinks the time is not ripe for a renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel.

Peres Reacts to Moda'i Statement

TA221630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has reacted to Moda'i's attack in a telephone talk with Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am, saying that Moda'i does not have any private funds. We are talking about government funds, and it is the government which will decide. Labor Party Secretary General Bar'am earlier said that the Likud can join the Tehiya's no-confidence motion next week.

Moda'i Statement Clarified

TA230527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Finance Ministry says that Minister Moda'i's statement yesterday that he will pour money into settlements in the territories referred to frozen funds already approved by the government. Ministry officials told the Voice of Israel that Moda'i has until now refused to give in to Likud pressure to release money approved for the establishment of six new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, but he changed his mind after Prime Minister Peres announced his overture toward Jordan.

NEWSWEEK, AL-QABAS on Peres' Secret Meeting

AU221459 Paris AFP in English 1450 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 22 (AFP) — Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres met secretly in a Western capital on October 5 with a "ranking Arab figure directly concerned in talks to resolve the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the Palestinian problem", the Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* said today in its international edition.

The U.S. weekly *NEWSWEEK* had reported in its latest edition that Mr. Peres and King Husayn of Jordan met in Paris shortly after the Israeli raid on Palestine Liberation organisation headquarters in Tunis.

Quoting highly placed Western and U.S. sources, the Kuwaiti paper reported that during the meeting, which it said was held in either Paris or Geneva, Mr. Peres suggested a three-sided summit with King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. He also discussed a new Israeli plan to give some kind of autonomy to residents of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, it said.

AL-QABAS also said that a "Western party" had mediated to arrange the meeting held at Mr. Peres' request, the second of its kind since the formation of the Israeli Government of national unity in September 1984.

Liberal Faction Supports 'Full Merger' With Herut

TA230528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Liberal faction has decided to support a full merger of the Likud Party. Discussions will begin immediately upon the return of Likud leader, Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, from his talks in Europe. The decision taken by the Liberal faction last night ends years of debate on whether it should merge with Shamir's Herut Party.

Bomb Explodes in 'Afula; Suspects Arrested

TA230922 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0913 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] A bomb exploded a short while ago in the 'Afula municipal market. So far it has been learned that two people were injured in the explosion. They were taken to the hospital in 'Afula. The injuries sustained by one of the wounded are defined as light. It has been learned from Magen David Adom sources that the other person injured was wounded in the head. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that large police forces have cordoned off the area of the 'Afula market, and are now searching it to check whether any more bombs have been planted. At the same time, the police have started arresting suspects.

Further on 'Afula Incident

TA230955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0943 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The mayor of 'Afula, 'Ovadya 'Eli, has just informed us that two bombs, rather than what we reported earlier, went off in the local market. The director of the 'Afula hospital, Dr Ya'aqov Zilberg, stated that four injured people had been brought to the hospital. A 64-year-old woman sustained moderate to severe wounds; another three people, including a hospital worker, sustained light injuries. Two of the wounded have already been discharged from the hospital.

Golan Heights Druze Sentenced to Prison for Spying

TA221450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Nazareth District Court sentenced Rafiq Kalani of the Golan Heights Druze town of Madjal Shams to 4 and 1/2 years imprisonment and 2 and 1/2 years suspended sentence. He was convicted of transferring to the Syrians information on IDF deployment in the Golan Heights. Kalani admitted the charges. He left for Syria half a year ago, promising to return to the Golan Heights to gather more information, but instead remaining in Syria. He was then tortured until he agreed to return to Israel to spy.

AL-TALI'AH on Destiny of PLO-Jordan Joint Movement

JN221745 Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Destiny of 'Independent Decisionmaking' in the 'Joint Movement' "]

[Text] In his statements to British television, King Husayn dotted the i's regarding the Jordanian stand supporting the British action of not meeting the Palestinian side of the joint delegation.

He hinted at future steps regarding his intention to carry out his moves with the PLO official leadership or without it.

He explained his clearly, replying to the "possibility of continuing the movement along with a Palestinian alternative other than the PLO," when he said: "The PLO's strength depends on how much it expresses the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people, but if it does not, I do not think it has a place."

Since these "hopes and aspirations" are confined to how the king views them, and this was confirmed by his saying "I hope that it will continue to express the hopes and aspirations of the Palestinian people and this was what we have been trying to see and encourage," then the "place" of the official leadership and even the PLO itself depends on the extent of their agreement to do what the king suggests, that is, to continue to make concessions like those demanded by the British secretary of state, who rejected Milhim's request for time to consult with 'Arafat. This means that there is no place for "Palestinian independent decisionmaking," for whose sake the movement with the Jordanian regime was justified.

King Husayn said that he will evaluate the situation with "the PLO, the Palestinian people, and others." This is a clear indication that the Jordanian regime is determined to pursue the course of depending on U.S. solutions and that the official leadership has to go ahead with him or, otherwise, it will be replaced by others.

This development in Jordanian policy is neither new nor surprising. The PLO's official leadership opted for burying its head in the sand in order not to see the Jordanian regime's preparations to provide an alternative to it. It facilitated the reinforcement of King Husayn's influence in the occupied territories. Even supporters of the Amman agreement dare not make a remark to the Jordanian regime, including regarding its support of the British stand on meeting the Palestinian side of the joint delegation. They also remained silent about the revival of the Jordanian parliament. King Husayn may surprise them at its opening early next month by appointing the Palestinian side in parliament as a "legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people.

All these facts indicate that King Husayn used the PLO's official leadership as a cover for his political movements. It seems it is high time, in his view, to abandon it, especially if Reagan and Peres reach a formula encouraging the king to carry out this step.

The inability to see these developments, as well as the harm inflicted on the PLO by "the joint movement," including the UN refusal to receive 'Arafat as well as the refusal of the EEC Council and the British secretary of state to receive Milhim and Khuri on the pretext of "gaining time," [as published] will increase the gravity of this harm. It is more honorable for those who opted for "joint movement" with the Jordanian regime to abandon it than to wait for King Husayn to abandon it officially soon after he practically abandoned it some time ago.

ALGERIA

Minutes of Soviet Talks Signed; PRC Official Arrives

LD222244 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Within the area of cooperation there are two instances particularly worth noting this evening: The signing of the minutes of Algerian-Soviet talks in the field of energy and the official visit which the vice premier of the Chinese State Council starts today.

The minutes of the Algerian-Soviet talks were signed in the afternoon at the Ministry of Energy by Belkacem Nabi and Chirskov, the Soviet Minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises. Details of the minutes will be given in future news bulletins.

Tian Jiyun, the vice premier of the Chinese State Council, was met on arrival today by Boualem Benhamouda, minister of finance, accompanied by Zitouni, his light industry colleague. Tian Jiyun is leading a 21-member delegation including ministers and high officials in various sectors such as industry, economic affairs and foreign affairs. (?It is therefore a question) of very important Algerian-Chinese talks.

Visiting PRC Vice Premier Discusses Cooperation

LD222249 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The development of Algerian-Chinese cooperation was discussed in the afternoon at the Light Industry Ministry at a meeting between an Algerian delegation led by Light Industry Minister Mr Zitouni and a Chinese delegation led by Mr Tian Jiyun, the vice premier and member of the Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau.

Communique Issued on Hungarian Delegation's Visit

LD221353 Algiers APS in English 0957 GMT 22 Oct 85

["Algeria-Hungary: Press Communique" — APS headline]

[Text] Algiers, 22 Oct 85)APS) — The FLN Party and the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party [MSZMP] reaffirmed in a press communique issued at the end of an official visit paid by a Hungarian delegation, their support for the Saharan people for their right to self determination and independence.

The two parties recall that the solution of the Western Sahara lies in the immediate and full implementation of resolution 104 of the OAU 19th summit which was adopted by consensus at the U.N. and which calls for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario front.

Dealing with the situation in South Africa, the two delegations condemned the apartheid regime and renewed their solidarity with the liberating struggle of South African and Namibian peoples under the leadership of ANC and SWAPO.

The two delegations reiterated their support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for the recovery of their national rights under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, PLO. The two parties underlined that in Latin America imperialism continues to thwart the legitimate claims of the peoples to peace and the safegurd of their national sovereignty. The FLN Party and the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party commend efforts of the Contadora Group which is contributing to the seeking of a fair and peaceful solutions of the problems in the area on the basis of principles of good neighborliness, now interference in states' internal affairs and the respect of the right of peoples to freely choose their own social and political system.

Bitat-Led Assembly Delegation Returns From Albania

LD222301 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The delegation of the National People's Assembly, led by Brother Rabih Bitat, member of the FLN Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, returned today to Algeria from an official visit to Albania at the invitation of his Albanian counterpart. The parliamentary delegation held talks in Tirana with senior party and state officials. The delegation was received at length by Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Workers' Party, and chairman of the presidium of the People's Republic of Albania. The visit, which fell within the context of friendly bilateral relations, enabled the intensification and consolidation of ties between the two countries' assemblies.

Reportage on Visit

For reportage on the 16-19 October visit to Albania by a delegation of the Algerian National People's Assembly, led by Rabah Bitat, Assembly chairman, including its meeting and talks with Albanian leader Ramiz Alia, see the Albania section of the 23 October Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives UAE President 22 Oct

LD230849 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Hassan II today received UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, who is paying a private visit to our country.

SUDAN

BBC Interviews Daf'allah on Rebels' Grievances

MB201201 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 19 Oct 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] The Sudanese prime minister, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, has been reviewing his government's appeal for reconciliation with

rebels in the south of the country who have fought on after the overthrow of the Numayri regime. Repeated reconciliation offers have failed to entice the rebels into the fold of national unity which would allow Sudan to move smoothly toward a return to civilian government expected next April. Robin Duke spoke to Dr Daf'allah at the United N ions in New York, where he has been campaigning.

[Begin recording][Daf'allah] One can see no reason why it should continue, because John Garang and his SPLM [Sudan People's Liberation Movement] organization proclaimed their objective was the toppling of Numayri, their top priority. Numayri was toppled by these people. I do believe they played the role and now that we have got a new system with democracy, participation, free parties, gathering, and publication; and when everybody's point of view can be heard and when the whole population is for dialogue and democracy I simply cannot see any reason for more fighting. Whether the declared objectives were not the real ones or whether the environment in which they are living is having any effect on them, it is open question.

[Duke] The environment they are living is across the border with Ethiopia. So, there is more that a suspicion of their being prodded from outside?

[Daf'allah] Well, there is a possibility there.

[Duke] But how concerned are you that the problem of the south could pull you government away from the nonalignment that it has been professing since you came in April?

[Daf'allah] I don't think that is a great possibility, but definitely the southern problem is a hindrance, it causes a problem to us in our foreign policy, in our progress toward democracy, in our economic progress, and there is no belittling the problem. But I don't think it is going to pull us away from the course we have decided for ourselges.

[Duke] How far is your government able to accommodate some to the grievances in the south over the imposition of the strict Islamic law of the Shari'a?

[Daf'allah] I have been always saying that the southern problem is not essentially a religious problem. It is not essentially a racial problem. It is multifactorial and the problem started back in 1953 while the Shari'a law was implemented in 1983. Therefore, it could not have been the root cause of the problem, but I don't deny their impact on the southern problem, and the government has formed committees to look into the issue. It is a sensitive issue. It is bound to raise some cries here and there, but I think the Sudanese with their known preferences for tolerance and coexistence — I think we are going to find a formula that is going to be satistactory to all of us. [end recording]

Siwar al-Dhahab on Egypt Ties, Transitional Period

NC230916 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, [TMC] has stated that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are eternal and are governed by ties of blood, history, struggle, religion, and the great nile.

In an interview with the weekly *AKHIR SA'AH* magazine issued today, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab described the course of Egyptian-Sudanese relations as similar to the Nile River, which has always made the long journey from south to north: During this journey, the river encounters many climatic and geographical phenomena, yet the waters continue to flow marvelously until reaching the sea, despite the bends and cataracts.

On the inclination to amend the integration and joint defense agreements with Egypt, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asserted: These agreements are valid as far as we are concerned. We see nothing to prevent us from endeavoring to amend or develop our agreements if this serves the two fraternal people.

Answering a question on the steps taken by the Sudanese Government and the TMC to confront the difficult economic situation in the country, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: Sudan has inherited an unhealthy economy, huge debts, and diminished production. The government is exerting every effort to rectify this situation. A conference will be held in Riyadh this month. The Arab funds and the international financial institutions will attend this conference to help Sudan overcome its economic crisis. Moreover, the rains were good this year and the Nile flood was great.

Touching on the transitional period, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said: We are racing against time in order to fulfill our pledge and turn over power to civilian democratic rule on 6 April. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asserted that the transitional period will not be extended unless the parties and organizations that signed the charter agree and decide that is the best course due to the problems in the south, or elsewhere.

On the fate of Islamic law, which caused a massive controversy in political circles, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asserted that these controversial fateful questions pertaining to Sudanese legislation, identity, and economy cannot be determined by the TMC. The decision in these matters will be left to the constituent assembly that will be elected by the people.

Siwar al-Dhahab, Officials View Coming Egypt Visit

JN221824 Khartoum SUNA in English 1726 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 22 (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] General Siwar al-Dhahab conferred today with the delegation that will accompany him during his visit next Saturday to Egypt. The meeting covered the topics that should be discussed dring the visit to Egypt.

The encounter was attended by Ministry of Agriculture [as received], Minister of Education Yusuf al-Haj Hasan, the members of the TMC, members of the High Transitional Executive Council of the Southern Region, the minister of commerce and cooperation, the under secretary of the Irrigation Ministry, and the press advisor of the TMC.

Establishment of New Political Party Announced

JN221944 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1738 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUNA) — The Democratic National Forces Union Party [Hizb Ittihad al-Quwa al-Wataniyah al-Dimugratiyah] has issued a statement to the Sudanese people announcing its establishment in the political arena as a party unifying the dispersed new forces and adhering to the toiling masses.

The statement refers to the immortal October revolution, as well as to its profound lessons that produced the popular April 1985 revolution.

The statement points out that the union exerted intensive efforts with other groups that have similar programs with the aim of merging into one party unifying the struggle of these forces. The statement adds that these efforts failed. Therefore, the Democratic National Forces Union Party emerged as an independent party.

National Reconciliation Conference Committee Formed

JN201757 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — The ministerial committee in charge of preparing for the national conference announced its decision today to form a national committee to prepare for the national reconciliation conference under the chairmanship of professor Muhammad 'Umar Bashir, director of the Asian and African Studies Institute. The committee is made up of 27 members who represent Sudanese citizens in various regions who specialize in constitutional, economic, legal, political, social, and religious principles, which were covered by the Council of Ministers' policy statement issued on 25 August.

The decision defines the mission of the national committee, including contacts with all political, vocational, factional, and scientific forces in all regions to prepare documents, working papers, and various concepts regarding constitutional, political, economic, social and legal issues covered by the policy statement. These studies and concepts will deal with the problem of the south as a national issue and with the country's future system of government.

Lecturer Named as Coup Attempt 'Mastermind'

JN221915 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum Oct 22 (SUNA) — Current investigations with detainees in an alleged plot, which aimed at overthrowing the interim government, have uncovered the involvement of Lam Akol, lecturer at the University of Khartoum's Faculty of Engineering, as both mastermind and participant, the attorney general said.

'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati said in a statement to (SUNA) today that the name of Lam Akol had been voiced by several arrested. Investigations will continue to verify the detainees' testimonies and after that Lam Akol and other detainees' destiny will be decided, 'Abd al-'Ati asserted.

The release of Lam Akol was demanded by Sudanese Communist Party Secretary General Muhammad Ibrahim Nuqud, while he was speaking at a political rally held on the occasion of the October 21st popular revolution anniversary held at the University of Khartoum last sunday.

Commenting on Nuqud's view on Lam Akol's detention, 'Abd al-'Ati said he had not expected such a view from a political leader who knows that investigations are still not finished in this matter, adding that Nuqud's viewpoint will not affect neither the investigating committee nor the investigation process.

Al-Ummah Party Leader Welcomes Garang Cease-Fire

JN221546 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Al-Ummah Party, has welcomed what has been reported about John Garang's response to efforts for holding a dialogue to stop the war his movement is waging in the south. However Al-Mahdi called for making this dialogue free from any preconditions by any side.

In this regard, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that a peaceful, just solution is a strategic principle from religious, political, and national angles. From this premise, his party thinks that Garang's response to the dialogue and his declaration of the cease- fire must be in line with continuing efforts to hold a constitutional conference on the south, and to arrange this conference so as to have qualified and enlgihtened organizers. This conference should also have political and technical committees in order to guarantee the realization of its objectives, which include contacting all the southern political forces, in addition to Garang, in order to avoid any mistakes, loopholes, ambiguities, or even mere misunderstandings.

In a press statement published by the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* today, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi stressed the need to continue preparations for elections, although they are frozen in some parts of the country, because elections are the only way to establish an impowered authority in Sudan.

Government, SPLA Report Cease-Fire Broken 20, 21 Oct

Government Claims SPLA Violation

EA221804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1655 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 22 Oct: SPLA led by Col John Garang has violated the cease-fire it declared last Saturday (19 Oct) it was announced here today. A military spokesman said SPLA forces had carried out on last Sunday and Monday (20 and 21 Oct) four military operations against a number of towns in the southern Sudan, killing and injuring a number of civilians and soldiers. Garang forces also planted mines around Nasir town, the spokesman said.

Rebel Leader John Garang declared through his radio that a cease-fire would be in force on 19th till next 3rd November, but on the day after the declaration of cease-fire Garang's forces violated the declared ceasefire in these incidents. On Sunday 20th October they planted mines around Nasir Town, which resulted in injuring one of a soldier, who has lost one of his legs. On 20th October rebel forces shelled Nasir town.

SPLA Says Government Responsible

EA221759 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] On 21 October 1985, only 2 days after the declaration of cease-fire by the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] Siwar al-Dhahab's forces attacked SPLA positions on the Juba-Bor route. This was disclosed to Radio SPLA this morning by sources close to the SPLA high command. According to these sources, units of (Korion), Shark, and (Acuila) forces repulsed and routed the massive enemy attacks after 4 hours of heavy fighting. Siwar al-Dhahab's forces suffered very heavy casualties in men and material, including the destruction of three tanks, one APC, and a Landrover vehicle. SPLA forces captured in good condition three lorries laden full with various types of ammunition and rations, the sources added.

A spokesman for the SPLA high command, deploring the Transitional Military Council's [TMC] response to what he called SPLA's genuine desire for peace, said that the SPLA views this flagrant violation of the cease-fire with great concern and holds the TMC exclusively responsible for subverting the process of national dialogue. The SPLA high command, the spokesman added, would however still abide by the cease-fire and ensure that SPLA forces strictly observe its orders not to retaliate in other sectors as a result of their unwarranted aggression. We will fight only in self-defence during the period of cease-fire, the spokesman concluded.

SPLA Views TMC's 'Empty Peace Rhetoric'

EA182135 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Station commentary entitled "The Transitional Military Council Makes the Quest for Peace in Sudan Elusive"]

[Text] The SPLA-SPLM'S [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] blueprint for peace calls for the setting-up of a braod-based transitional government, embracing all Sudan's political forces, besides the SPLA-SPLM and the Sudan Army. If Siwar al-Dhahab and the Transitional Military Council [TMC] purport to be the representatives of the Armed Forces, then they should resign because the Sudan Army, according to the plan envisaged by the SPLA, would form one of the elements of a new transitional period. Of course, if the Sudan Army opts to be represented in a new government by some of the present members on the Transitional Military Council, then it should have the absolute liberty to nominate whomever it pleases.

The SPLA-SPLM entertains the conviction that the Trades UnionAlliance, the professional associations, patriotic Sudan Army officers, especially the junior among them, and the SPLA-SPLM represent a vast section of the Sudanese people and, therefore, should be as a matter of right entitled to the kind of political weight that they deserve by virtue of their popular power base. It is strictly from this standpoint that the SPLA-SPLM has formulated its vision of peace and stability in Sudan, a new broad-based, well-balanced interim government that would have the full mandate to draw up a document, forming the basis of a system of rule, acceptable and binding on all the country's political forces.

The SPLA-SPLM is being unfairly accused of rejecting peace. In actual fact, the SPLA has being fighting to contain the aggressiveness of the generals who have being persistently launching one offensive after another, despite their charges that the SPLA wages war for its own sake. Some members of the ruling Transitional Military Council have recently made arrogant statements in which they openly boasted about their capability to overcome the SPLA. They have been intimidating the SPLA-SPLM leader, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, to accept their brand of peace. This attitude could only denote that the generals are now determined, more than ever, to clinch a decisive military victory over the SPLA.

At a time the SPLA has established and it is still seeking to establish more channels of dialogue with various forces across Sudan's political spectrum in its quest for peace, the generals in sharp contrast have not rested content with amassing unnecessarily huge numbers of troops against the SPLA, but have added a new and extremely alarming dimension to the war they are bent on escalating by procuring from abroad F-5 jet fighters and other formidable military hardware that can hardly be expected to promote the cause of peace.

The Transitional Military Council's aggressive and totally uncalled-for war on the SPLA does not usually get as much media coverage as its empty peace rhetoric. This is quite understandable because the generals would not like to be seen preaching one thing meanwhile doing its opposite.

The masses should not be deceived by the generals' peace smokescreen, because behind it is concealed frequent and desperate military operations against the SPLA. Indeed a renewed government offensive, the third in the series of attacks that had started last July around Mongalla and Jummayzah, is already in progress. The SPLA-SPLM to date has amply demonstrated its genuine desire for peace. As a gesture of goodwill intended to create the necessary atmosphere for real national dialogue to bring about peace, the SPLA high command in the middle of this year released prisoners of war from amongst government troops captured by the SPLA in combat.

To underline further its determination to pursue the peace process it initiated at the topmost level, the SPLA high command, entrusted its own member, Lieutenant-Colonel William Yuan Bany, to deliver personally the freed prisoners of war to the commander of Nasir Army Garrison. It was at this point that the TMC exposed its true [word indistinct]. Even as Lt Col William Yuan was handing over the prisoners of war and stressing the

need to halt the bloodletting and start a national dialogue for peace, the TMC had already instructed its militia commander, Gordon Kong, and his force to try and murder Lt Col William Yuan Bany. The ambush prepared by Siwar al-Dhahab's militia force to that end was however foiled.

Again when the SPLA prepared a reply to the prime minister's letter spelling in it concrete peace proposals, the generals intervened to obstruct peace by deliberately refraining for a long time to provide facilities for the letter to be conveyed to the prime minister, Mr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, under the pretext that the SPLA had besieged Nasir, thereby rendering it impossible for any aircraft to land at Nasir and collect the letter. As a matter of fact what they did in their attempts to subvert peace, was to have the letters contents communicated to Khartoum by radio, distorted, and then passed on to the leader of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood, who, in view of the letter's distorted contents, felt that there was no longer any need to object to staging an anti-SPLA demonstration when the generals asked him to organize one. The SPLA had expected that the TMC, in line with its peace claims, would ensure that all the country's political forces would converse over SPLA's proposals contained in the letter and study them thoroughly. To its dismay the generals offered in reply a demonstration against the SPLA which triggered of a racial confrontation, for which the generals were already prepared to blame the SPLA.

Although the SPLA-SPLM has been consistently preaching the need for harmony and tolerance among Sudan's diverse nationalities, as an indispensable prerequisite to the formation of one solid and united front against backwardness and exploitation, the generals, like their predecessor, have only thought to divide and weaken the masses further by using all sorts of tricks and ploys. To undermine peace and stability, the generals are engaged in conjuring up false images — in the minds of certain sections of the population — of the SPLA, attacking and stripping them of their property.

For example the Bagara are being made to understand that Arabs (?such) as they are, are the enemies of the SPLA-SPLM, and that African Nuba are jointly recruited by the movement against the Bagara. Sowing the seeds of mutual hatred among our people is one of the ways in which the Transitional Military Council contributed to peace.

Whenever persons assigned by the TMC the task of meeting the SPLA-SPLM leader, Col John Garang de Mabior, in order to sell him the generals' concept of peace failed to get an audience, wild rumors start circulating in that part of the media sympathetic to the government that the SPLA-SPLM leader is dead or that his powers have been taken away by radicals within the movement, over which it is claimed, in consequence, he has lost effective control.

The truth is that the SPLA is not interested in the TMC's egoistic and unrealistic ideas about peace, and, therefore, talking to the TMC's representatives or to any person who may propagate similar views would be to waste the time of the SPLA's leadership, as well as that of these persons themselves. Such a discussion would be nothing more than an exercise in futility. However, when open-minded individuals approach the SPLA to consider ways of arriving at a national democratic consensus as to the best system of ruling the country, the SPLA leadership is always found to more than willing to exchange views. Persons of such a disposition have already met and held fruitful discussions with the movement's leasership, and, indeed, if the intention is to discuss the appropriate subject matter, which is the essence of the problem of the Sudan, then the SPLA leadership would be prepared to talk to each and every one of Sudan's 25 million citizens.

SPLA Reports Recruits, Former Regime Police Join

EA221917 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Summary] A special correspondent of Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] has stated that 580 new recruits arrived recently at the SPLA-SPLM's [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] General headquarters, where they were officially received by Captain (Chogaya) Atem, the commander of the General Headquarters, who briefed them on the principles and objectives of the organization in the light of current development in the country.

Abu Shawk Battalion Headquarters has witnessed recently the mass defections into the SPLA-SPLM of 40 former government policemen at Lul. Radio SPLA correspondent in the area says that Capt Michael Makol, the commander of Abu Shawk, received the defectors, who expressed great joy and delight at their newly-acquired status as SPLA combatants. The defectors are one sergeant, two corporals, two lance corporals, one private and 34 policemen. All defected with their rifles.

TUNISIA

Egypt's 'Accusation' on Plane Diversion Regretted

LD222357 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2347 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] TAP has learned that Tunisia regrets Cairo's continuing false accusation on the role which Tunisia might have played in the issue of the plane whose course was changed by the United States.

It is worth recalling that the events have been clarified enough, and they are now known by everybody, making it unnecessary to present new clarifications.

It is not Tunisia's role to investigate the real motives behind the insistent accusations by the Egyptian authorities, which can never be ignorant of the fact that Tunisia did not at any time agree to play any role in that affair.

Tunisia hopes for an end to this dispute, which cannot be justified, especially under current circumstances.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Sergeychik Promises Aid, Assistance

EA221342 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and of the Ethiopian-Soviet economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation commission, visited the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission's [RRC] briefing center yesterday. He was informed there about the drought in our country and the steps taken by the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and the revolutionary government to contain the drought and, in particular, about the daily relief aid and the resettlement program, which is one of the short-term and long-term plans aimed at finding a lasting solution to the problem. The briefing was given by Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, WPE Central Committee member and RRC commissioner.

Comrade Dawit spoke about the RRC's activities since its inception at the beginning of our revolution, at a time when over 200,000 people were exposed to the danger of death. He said insufficient rain in 1984-85 affected about 8 million of our compatriots but that the problem has now been brought under control as a result of the food, medical, and other aid received in response to the appeal for aid made to the international community.

He pointed out that the 300 vehicles and 34 aircraft provided by the USSR have helped to alleviate transportation problems. He added that the assistance provided by the socialist countries, and especially the USSR, to the long-term development program is very important, as this development program is crucial in finding a lasting solution to the problem. He said that in 1986 5.6 million compatriots will require food, agricultural tools, and other assistance. He expressed confidence that the necessary assistance will be provided by the socialist countries and by the USSR in particular.

For his part, Comrade Sergeychik said that the USSR experienced similar problems as a result of World War I [as heard] and added that increasing agricultural produce will help in containing the problem. Comrade Sergeychik said the USSR will not only supply relief aid to contain the problem faced by the friendly people of Ethiopia, it will also provide the necessary assistance to the program aimed at finding a lasting solution to the problem and, in particular, it will provide agricultural tools.

EPLF Claims Forces Defeat Government Offensive

EA221338 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Summary] Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] forces defeated an 18 October Dergue offensive intended to overrun the front's northeastern Sahel encampment. In doing so they destroyed 4 tanks, killed 30 Dergue soldiers, wounded 45, and captured 6 guns. In another engagement on the same day, on the left flank of the Halhal front, 150 Dergue soldiers were killed, 200 wounded, and 7 captured. Twenty-five Dergue soldiers were killed, 30 wounded and 2 captured on the Nakfa front on the same day,and 19 Kalashnikovs, 1 Bren gun, 1 RPG and 1 [name indistinct] were captured.

AFP Cites EPLF Claim of Victory in Regime Offensive

AU211816 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 21 (AFP) — The secessionist Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) claimed here today that its fighters had killed 1,890 Ethiopian Government soldiers in throwing back a military offfensive that started on October 10.

The EPLF said in a communique that its armed wing, the Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces, had pushed back all assaults by government troops in 11 days of fighting in the regions of Nakfa, Halhal and Northeastern Sahel.

It said the government infantry had been backed by tanks, heavy artillery and aerial bombing, but had still not been able to pierce Eritrean defence lines.

In several places, it said, the government forces had to fight in retreat, with Eritrean guerrillas harassing their rear, particularly along the Asmara-Massawa axis.

More than 4,500 Ethiopian troops had been put out of action — 1,890 killed, 2,630 wounded and 48 captured.

It said two T-55 tanks had been captured, a MIG -23 fighter aircraft shot down and its pilot killed, and three tanks destroyed.

KENYA

Kenya, Rwanda Agree on New Transport Routes

EA130539 Nairobi KNA in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Nairobi, October 11 (KNA) — Kenya and Rwanda have identified two new alternative routes for transporting fuel and dry cargo from Mombasa to Kigali in a bid to alleviate transport problems between the two countries.

Following a [word indistinct] meeting between delegations of the two countries, led by their respective ministers for transport and communications, Messrs Arthur Magugu of Kenya and A. Niagerura of Rwanda, discussions were held with Tanzania and Uganda to identify the technicalities involved in the new routes.

A communique signed this afternoon by the two ministers said the new routes would be from Mombasa-Nairobi-Nakuru-Kericho -Isebania-Mwanza and to Kigali. The second route would be from Kombasa-Nairobi-Nakuru-Kisumu and from Kisumu by lake to Bukoba and by road again to Kigali.

The two ministers expressed appreciation to the authorities of Tanzania and Uganda for their cooperation for the smooth transport operation on the identified routes.

Mr Magugu informed the Rwandese delegation that Kenya was always ready to cooperate with their country at all times and assured them that the Kenya Government would ensure that the geopolitical situation in the region did not affect them adversely.

The two ministers agreed that dialogue between their respective ministries, transporters, and other government officials would continue with a view to ironing out any existing or unforeseen problems hindering smooth flow of trafic destined to and from Rwanda. Mr Ntagerura assured Kenya transporters that his government will do everything possible to protect them while in and out of Rwanda. He thanked the Kenya Government for understanding his country's problems and expressed the hope that other nations in the region would do the same.

SOMALIA

DFSS Statement Reports Central Committee Resolutions

EA221952 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Statement by unidentified member of the Information Section of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) on 20 October; place not given — recorded]

[Text] As all of you may be aware, there has been some disagreement within the Central Committee on the subject of leadership, action, and the general strategy of the struggle. This led to the convening of the Central Committee's fourth conference last August. The following resolutions were reached at that meeting:

1. That the second congress of the DFSS be held within 1 month of this meeting;

2. That the chairman of the DFSS be relieved of his defense post and that of commander of the Armed Forces and the posts be given respectively to Fighter Muhammad Farah and Fighter Muhammad Warsameh Hori;

3. That an independent preparatory committee for the forthcoming congress be named, headed by Hasan Ali Mireh;

4. That a committee be formed under Hirsi Bulhan and charged with investigating the situation of imprisoned persons and their subsequent release.

5. The Central Committee meeting also agreed not to alter of the above resolutions until the second congress is held.

These resolutions, however, were violated and never implemented. This was due to confrontation within the front's leadership, thus crippling all the front's activities. As a result, the Central Committee and the elders of the front held an ordinary meeting at the first DFSS Headquarters. At that meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

1. While Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad agreed with the above resolutions of the fourth Central Committee conference, one of which stipulated that he holds on to the post of chairman of the front until the second congress; and as a result of the nonimplementation of these resolutions due to deep misunderstandings, it has become imperative for the Central Committee to take over the leadership of the front;

2. Until the holding the second congress, the Central Committee has named Fighter Muhammad Abshir Yusuf as interim head of the front's affairs;

3. That a high-level committee be created to investigate the problems that have arisen of late;

4. That the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee during the August meeting be implemented;

5. That members of the front's leadership set out to inspect headquarters and sections to study the situation of the front and establish the truth about the past events.

We would like to warn the fighters of the lies being spread by Western media such as the BBC's Somali section, which has made it a habit to constantly broadcast unfounded stories about the liberation fronts. We would also like to warn the fighters to be wary of the enemy's cheap propaganda directed at harming the just struggle. We would like you to follow events until such a time when the leaders come and inform you of the situation.

SNM Reports Successful Attacks in Hargeisa District

EA222145 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Fighters of the Somali National Movement [SNM] waged a major attack on enemy forces based in Balli Gabiley, in Hargeisa District, northwest region, on 20 October, destroying the whole of the 93d Company of the 50th Battalion of 2d Brigade of the 26th Division. Our reporter in Hargeysa, capital of northwest region, has confirmed this major attack launched by the SNM fighters, adding that more than 140 Barre regime soldiers had been killed and 69 wounded, while 33 had fled for their lives, taking advantage of the clashes. The SNM also destroyed three Fiat APC's, one T-55 tank, one jeep mounted with a 106-mm field gun, and one (Sue)-23 gun. Another report from Hargeysa says one MiG-19 fighter was downed by the gallant SNM fighters.

In this just struggle, which lasted from 0715 to 1100, 70 small arms and all the rations and ammunition in the base were captured by the SNM fighters. Valuable documents were also seized from the Balli Gabiley police station.

On the SNM side, two martyrs lost their lives. Their names: Fighter Abdi 'Ali and fighter Adan 'Umar Jama. Eight were wounded.

Again, on 20 October, SNM fighters attacked the 7th Company known as (Suchess), of the 50th Battalion, 2d Brigade of the 26th Division, stationed in Balli (Abane) in Hargeisa District, northwest region. The report says the SNM fighters killed 20 enemy soldiers and wounded several others. One enemy Fiat

APC was also destroyed. There were no reported casualties on the side of the SNM fighters.

TANZANIA

Zanzibar President Appoints New Government

EA222242 Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Zanzibar: The president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, today announced a new Council of Ministers, nominating 19 representatives to be members of the Revolutionary Council, 10 representatives to be chief secretaries, 3 deputy ministers and an executive secretary of the Zanzibar Planning Commission.

Those appointed ministers are:

Minister of State in the Office of the Chief Minister: Ndugu Saidi Bakari Jesha;

Minister of State in the Office of the Chief Minister and Zanzibar Government Attorney General: Ndugu Abubakr Khamisi Bakari;

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ndugu Sudi Yusuf Mgeni;

Minister of Marine, Tourism and Forestry: Ndugu Ali Haji Pandu;

Minister of Trade and Industry: Ndugu Salmin Amour Juma;

Minister of Finance: Ndugu Taimur Saleh Juma;

Minister of Education: Ndugu Omar Ramadhani Mapuri;

Minister of Health: Ndugu Maulidi Makame Abdallah.

Ndugu Wakil also appointed.

Minister of Water, Energy and Construction: Ndugu IDI Pandu Hassan;

Minister of Communications and Transport: Ndugu Sheha Mohammed Sheha;

Minister of Information, Culture and Sports: Ndugu Ramadhani Abdalah Shabani;

Those appointed members of the Revolutionary Council are: Ndugu Saidi Bakari Jesha; Abubakr Khamisi Bakari; Sudi Yusuf Mgeni; Ali Haji Pandu; Salmin Amour Juma; Taimur Saleh Juma; Omar Ramadhani Mapuri; Maulidi Makame Abdalah.

Others are: Idi Pandu Hassan; Sheha Mohamed Sheha; Ramadhani Abdalah Shabani; Abdalah Salim Mugheiri; Dr Msimu Abdurahman Hassan; Ndugu Saidi idi Bavwai; Ndugu Khamisi (Eledinyuni); Ndugu Suleiman Othman Hamadi.

Those appointed as deputy ministers are:

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: Ndugu Seif Rashid Seif;

Ministry of Marine, Tourism and Forestry: Ndugu Ali Mohamed Shoka;

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Ndugu Mohamed Khamisi Abdalah;
Ministry of Water, Energy and Construction: Ndugu Abdalah Saidi Haji.

The president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council also appointed the following:

Principal Secretary, Office of the Chief Minister: Ndugu Mohamed Mwinyi Mzale;

Principal Secretary, the Ministry of Finance: Ndugu Ali Abdalah Suleiman;

Ministry of Transport and Communications: Ndugu Mohamed Salim Suleiman;

Trade and Industry: Ndugu Juma (Duni) Haji;

Information, Culture and Sports: Ndugu Salim Sayyid Saleh.

Others are Dr Omar Ali Juma, who will go to agriculture and livestock; Bwana Kheri Omar Hassan, education; Kassim Maalim Suleiman, health; Jabir (Fuki) Dahoma, marine, tourism and forestry; Khatibu Haji Foum, water, energy and construction.

Ndugu wakil also appointed Ndugu Juma [second name indistinct] to be deputy principal secretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ndugu Mabruk Makame, deputy principal secretary in the office of the chief minister; and Ndugu Abdurahman Mohamed Dogo, executive secretary of the Zanzibar Planning Commission.

All appointments take effect immediately. These officials will be sworn in publicly at Forodhani at 1000 tomorrow.

Briefs

Embassy in Riyadh — Dar es Salaam, 18 Oct (SHIHATA-PANA) — Tanzania will open an embassy in Saudi Arabia with immediate effect, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on Thursday. A ministry statement said Tanzania's ambassador to Egypt, Abdullah Suedi, who was also accredited to Saudi Arabia,

moves to Riyadh as a resident ambassador. [Excerpt] *[Dakar PANA in English 1752 GMT 18 Oct 85 EA]*

UGANDA

Kampala Reports Appointment of New Ministers

Planning, Education Ministers

EA230545 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The former MP for Iganga Central, Professor Yoweri (Kiravamutay) Kyesimira, has been appointed minister of planning and economic development and the dean of the faculty of arts at Makerere University, Professor Timothy (Wangursa), minister of education. They were sworn in by the head of state and chairman of the Military Council, General Tito Okello Lutwa, in Kampala this afternoon. The ceremony was attended by the acting prime minister and minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, other members of the Military Council and the cabinet.

Commerce Minister

EA130442 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] The former MP for Soroti East, Mr (Ignatius) Malinga, has been appointed minister of commerce. He was sworn in at parliament building in Kampala today before the chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello. Others present included the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Gad Toko, members of the Military Council, and the Cabinet. This brings the members of the Cabinet so far appointed to 19.

Rumor of Impending Attack on Kampala 'Unfounded'

EA222022 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Military Council has assured all Ugandans, particularly those in and around Kampala, that rumors that the National Resistance Army, NRA, is about to march on to Kampala and take it by force are unfounded. In a press release issued in Kampala this evening, the Military Council told the members of the public to continue to go about their affairs normally.

The statement further disclosed that the Military Council has received reports that in Masaka and Rakai Districts the NRA has become hostile and offensive to all fighting groups who are members of the Military Council.

According to the statement, the NRA recently abducted and is believed to have killed some members of Fedemu [Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda] in Masaka District. According to the reports, the NRA has frightened the people of the two districts into submissiveness by threats of wholesale murder should they in any way show support for the fighting groups comprising the Military Council.

The reports added that the NRA has almost made it impossible for the people in the two districts to move freely by mining all the major roads in and around Masaka. The reports also indicate that the NRA are adding to the suffering of the people in those areas by forcing them to give food to the NRA soldiers.

The reports further add that the people of Masaka and Rakai Districts are unhappy with Museveni's political ideologies and objectives, which are mainly tribal.

Nigeria Offers To Train Uganda Police Force

AB221637 Dakar PANA in English 1337 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, 22 Oct (UNA/PANA) — Nigeria has offered to train the Uganda police force, according to a special message delivered to Uganda's head of state Gen Tito Okello from the Nigerian leader, Gen Babangida.

Delivering the message, Nigeria's high commissioner to Uganda, Mr B. Mamman, told Gen Okello that Nigeria wanted security for Uganda and in this connection has offered to train the Uganda police this year. He also expressed to the general the wish of the Nigerians to see the talks between the government and the National Resistance Army, NRA, succeed.

Gen Okello told the Nigerian envoy that his government is committed to bringing permanent peace in Uganda.

Meanwhile Radio Uganda has announced that minister for internal affairs, Dr Paul Ssemogerere, has held talks over the week end with the Tanzanian leader, Julius Nyerere. The radio, which did not reveal much of the contents of the talks, said the discussions covered bilateral and East African cooperation matters. Held in Morogoro, Tanzania, the discussions were also attended by Uganda's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, and the minister of local government, Mr Dent Ocaya Lakidi. Radio Uganda said Mr Ssemogerere's delegation returned from Tanzania on Monday.

BURKINA FASO

Yugoslav LCY Delegation Head Comments on Visit

AB212110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpts] A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] was received last week by the national secretary general of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR's] Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo. Speaking to Inoussa Kinda of the television service, the head of the delegation stated the purpose of the visit as well as his views on international cooperation between progressive movements:

[Begin unidentified Yugoslav delegation leader's recording in French] We are about to end our friendly working visit to your country. As you know, the SFRY and Burkina Faso maintain friendly relations to the benefit of our respective peoples. This friendship was clearly manifested during President Thomas Sankara's visit to Yugoslavia last year. Our friendly visit falls within the framework of strengthening and developing our cooperation for our mutual benefit. The first contact between the LCY and the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] was established on the basis of the principle of equality of rights, full autonomy, and mutual benefits. This first visit was aimed at exchanging information on internal activities of the two countries, and exchanging views on pressing world issues.

During our visit, we were able to observe the activities and especially the outstanding successes that you have achieved in the line of the revolutionary transformation in your country, and as your friends we are very happy about it. We held useful and exhaustive discussions with the top level leaders of the CNR and the CDR's. We must stress that these discussions took place in a cordial atmosphere and both sides expressed the desire and interest to develop this cooperation.

We feel that these discussions will strengthen the global relations between our two friendly countries which are nonaligned. The discussions confirmed that we share identical viewpoints on major world political and economic issues. We realized the need to be more active within the Nonaligned Movement on the basis of the authentic principles, and with the aim of overcoming the alarming situation in the world today. [end recording]

GHANA

Romanian Economic Delegation Visits

AB221000 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] A seven-member Romanian economic delegation is in the country for the fourth session of the Joint Ghana-Romanian Commission for Cooperation which opens in Accra today. The delegation is led by the Romanian Vice Prime Minister Ion Nicolae. Speaking on arrival, Mr Nicolae said he is convinced that the meeting would enable the two countries to forge ahead in their economic development. He said Romania can assist Ghana in her transport, mining, energy, and the wood industries.

In a welcoming speech, the secretary for industry, science and technology, Dr Francis Acquah, noted that the delegation had come at a time when the economic recovery program is making progress. He said the program is open to all friendly countries willing to assist Ghana in her national reconstruction effort. Dr Acquah hoped the commission would address itself to joint ventures in the areas of agriculture, mining, transport, and communication.

IVORY COAST

President Announces PDCI-RDA Executive Committee

AB221711 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 Oct 85 Special Supplement p 50

[Text] The president of the party, His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, following the Eighth Congress of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally], has formed his secretariat which is called the Executive Committee. Here is its membership: Alliali Camille, Banny Konan Jean, Seri Gnoleba Maurice, Lazeni Coulibaly, Dona-Fologo Laurent, Djedje Mady Alphonse, Balla Keita, Laubhouet Vally Gilles, Ehui Bernard, Bechio Jean-Jacques.

LIBERIA

Opposition Parties Allege Election Violations

LAP Says Ballots Burned

AB212150 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] The Liberian Action Party, LAP, has noted with grave concern what it terms the illegal manner in which the ballot boxes were on the night of Friday, October 18, removed from the back entrance of the offices of the Special Elections Commission, Secom, and taken to some unknown destination. In a release issued today at a press conference held at its headquarters in Monrovia, the LAP alleged that on Friday, October 18, at about 7:15 in the evening, it was informed that a large, wide truck had entered the back entrance of the offices of Secom, and in the presence of several eyewitnesses, the ballot boxes were loaded into vehicles including a truck marked TT665 then departed the scene. The LAP release said photographs of this incident were taken and are available.

The party said it is of the view that anyone with good intentions would have removed the ballot boxes in the brightness of day rather than quietly at night as would create suspicion. The release said LAP has received information that on Thursday, October 17, 2 days after the close of elections, 8 cartons of ballot papers containing 2,500 ballots in each carton were dispatched from Secom offices to Secom Commissioner Isaac Randoplh in Lofa County, adding LAP finds it difficult to understand the wisdom of Secom having to dispatch 20,000 ballots to Lofa 2 days after the close of the elections.

The party said it also learned that on Thursday, October 17, 2 days after the close of elections, 2 cartons of 2,500 ballot papers each were dispatched to Grand Bassa County, adding: And this had occurred after Secom Chairman Harmon had ordered the counting coordinated from Grand Bassa County.

LAP said it also learned that a truck containing ballot boxes dispatched from Nimba County arrived in Monrovia on Friday night, October 18, and was parked at the headquarters of the Liberian National Police. It said later on the same night, the truck disappeared and has not been seen since, noting: It has not arrived at the Secom offices nor at the OAU Conference Center.

The release also quoted LAP as alleging that it has learned that the superintendent of Margibi had received 11 boxes of ballots which were held by him at this residence, and which, during the course of Sunday, October 20th, were marked. The LAP also alleged that it has received information that the ballots actually cast by voters were early this morning at about 1 am to 2 am taken in a truck with license plate TT1090 and later changed to RL74 to a remote village where they were burned, adding: This can be substantiated.

Up to broadcast time, the chairman of the Secom, the Honorable Emmett Harmon, could not be reached for confirmation. In another attempt, our reporter visited Kakata today in attempt to interview Margibi superintendent, Amos Bah, but to no avail.

LUP Leader on 'Irregularities'

AB221125 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The standard-bearer of the Liberia Unification Party, LUP, Mr Gabriel William Kpoleh, has said his party will remain committed during this period of transition of the government from military to civilian rule.

According to a LUP release issued yesterday, Mr Kpoleh made the statement when he addressed members of the party who had gone to seek clarification when a newspaper's headlines declared the elections null and void. He said it was regrettable that his statement was taken out of context and that his intention was totally miscarried by the press, relative to what was termed: declare elections null and void, says Kpoleh. Mr Kpoleh said he did not call for an outright cancellation of the elections. He said he was referring to specific areas where gross irregularities had occurred during the elections. The LUP standard-bearer specifically pointed out Kulango and Gbarma districts as well as Grand Cape Mount County. He said the matter has already been reported to the Special Elections Commission and is confident that the commission will investigate the matter.

LAP, UP on Elections

AB212225 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Two political parties, the Liberian Action Party [LAP], and the Unity Party [UP], have expressed concern at the recent appointment by Secom [Special Elections Commission] of a 50-member committee to count the ballots following last Tuesday's national elections. In a release earlier sent to our news desk today by the LAP, it said the appointment of this 50-member committee (?certainly) violates the elections law.

The LAP said the manner in which the appointment was made contravenes all principles of elections conduct and by a statutory body such as Secom whose powers are [words indistinct] are clearly outlined by duly enacted laws of this country. The release from LAP further said there is no provision in the elections law for the appointment of any hand-picked ad hoc committee to count the votes, especially when the votes have already been counted on the site and reports made by the clerks with verification by the parties or candidates' representatives.

The party further adds that it will not subscribe to nor be a party of any action clearly designed to violate the elections law and which seeks to give positive sanction to the violation of the law committed by Secom. The party says there is no provision in the elections law. LAP said the appointment of the committee under circumstances devoid of any fairness and professionalism and without any consultations with the political parties must bring into serious question any results announced by the said committee and further questioned the credibility of Secom.

In citing Section 4.1.3 of the elections law, the LAP release quoted the law as saying: When a coordinator has received or been notified of the votes cast for each candidate in accordance with the register prepared after the count at the polling places, he shall total all votes cast in each constituency for each candidate and endorse the results, and the rate of elections, forward the rate to the commission not later than 3 days from the date of elections as stipulated in Section 4.3.

As for the Unity Party, a letter addressed to Chairman Harmon dated today said it is not clear to them why Secom finds it necessary to employ the services of an ad hoc committee to count the ballots, adding: Secom has the needed manpower for such a task. The Unity Party said it would have thought that to give such a committee the requisite credibility and acceptability by all concerned, the parties that have participated in the general elections would have been consulted. The Unity Party wonders why such bodies as the Liberian Council of Churches, the Liberian Business Caucus, the Liberian Press Union, and the Muslim Council, and so on were not included in the committee. It said at this crucial stage the various parties should have been invited to send representatives to observe the proceedings of the committee.

In conclusion, the Unity Party's letter to Secom said a number of protests have been submitted to the commission concerning irregularities involved during the past general elections and they are in the process of sending them additional protests. The party said it would appreciate some clarifications as to how the whole matter would be handled.

MALI

Traore Receives Libyan Ambassador 21 Oct

AB212135 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Malian Republic, received in audience at 1200 His Excellency (Ali Moussa Taba), the Libyan ambassador to Mali and secretary to the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Mali.

During the audience, the president stressed the need for all African states, especially for all African leaders and officials, to work relentlessly for peace and prosperity on the continent and consider apartheid as the only true enemy to be fought apart from hunger and disease. [Passage indistinct]

The Libyan ambassador then talked to (Mohamed Mborg):

[Begin recording] [(Taba) in Arabic fading into French translation] Yes, I have just been received by the president and our discussions centered on the evolution of the bonds of friendship and brotherhood existing between our two countries as well on the ways and means of strengthening the cooperation existing, fortunately so, between Mali and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Essentially, we discussed the bilateral relations existing between Mali and the Jamahiriyah as well as the search for African solutions for the problems facing the African Continent.

[(Mborg)] Your Excellency, how do you see the evolution of the situation in the Maghreb?

[(Taba)] The inter-Arab problems and differences are temporary and conjectural ones and I think that, talking in real terms, they are not problems because it is the Western media which have been trying to sow these problems and give the impression that there are problems existing among our Arab states. But we are trying and have been doing everything possible to find the appropriate solutions for what others call problems. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Ministry Says Submarine Acquisition Not Priority

AB221743 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Ministry of Defense says that the acquisition of a submarine is not on the priority list of the Nigerian Navy. In a statement in Lagos today, the ministry stated that the Navy's proposal to procure the weapon was a long-term one. It added that at this time when the country was going through financial difficulties, the procurement of a submarine could not be hurried. The minister [as heard] therefore wishes to reassure the public that the acquisition of the weapon was not immediate.

CONCORD on Commonwealth Membership

AB230927 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* describes as unacceptable the communique issued by the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas which gives racist South Africa 6 months to start dismantling apartheid or face a program of voluntary sanctions. It points out that Britain was only trying to protect her economic interests by insisting that each member of the 49-nation organization be ready to take what unilateral action would be necessary should Pretoria fail to listen to reason. With this background, the *CONCORD* calls on the Federal Government to seriously reconsider Nigeria's continued membership of the Commonwealth.

The paper sees no reason why the country should continue to stay in an organization which, according to it, has persistently frustrated its vital foreign policy objectives.

Radio Castigates Commonwealth Resolution on RSA

AB221944 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Adegun Ogunleye commentary]

[Text] The problem of apartheid South Africa has for many years engaged the attention of the Commonwealth of Nations at each of its summits. Apartheid South Africa itself was a member of the Commonwealth until it was kicked out in 1961 because of its obnoxious political system. Some years later, the Commonwealth went further in its bid to isolate South Africa by adopting the Gleneagle declaration which called for the severance of all sporting links with the racist enclave.

Now, for the first time, the Commonwealth was to have taken a far-reaching decision at Nassau in the Bahamas in the crusade against apartheid. Most of the Commonwealth leaders had proposed the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, but the British Conservative government, headed by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, opposed the move. As it turned out, the conference came up with the adoption of what was called a compromise resolution which is far a cry from what was originally intended.

Perhaps one should first of all examine some aspects of the resolution. Among other things, it gives South Africa a period of 6 months within which to effect changes in the apartheid system. At this point in time, no organization and no nation should be deceiving itself that the racist bigots in South Africa could effect any change within 6 months or even 6 years just because the

Commonwealth has called for changes. This type of suggestion can only enable the racists to have more time to strengthen their apartheid machinery and make life more unbearable for the deprived and bespoiled African majority.

There is also a call in the Nassau resolution that the apartheid overlords should enter into dialogue with a view to bringing about desirable changes. In the opinion of political analysts, this is a ludicrous suggestion. How can anyone hope to positively influence the racist clique through dialogue? The experience of the international community is that dialogue with South Africa is an exercise in futility. The other day, the Reagan Administration in the United States, under a new-fangled political concept, introduced what it called constructive engagement policy as a means of quietly influencing South Africa through dialogue. It has since become clear to the inventors of constructive engagement that it represents nothing short of an unmitigated disaster. And still, the Americans have started talking of imposing far-reaching sanctions against their erstwhile political protegee in South Africa as a way of ending the apartheid policy.

What has happened in Nassau is indeed a bitter disappointment to all Africans, and particularly the freedom fighters in South Africa, and, as it was positively put by the director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Dr Gabriel Olusanya, it would appear that other Commonwealth leaders had capitulated to British tactics and diplomatic maneuvering. In fact, this has been confirmed by no less a person than Mrs Thatcher, who has said rather like a conqueror that she only conceded a tiny bit to the Commonwealth leaders over the resolution on South Africa. In other words, Mrs Thatcher believes that she could have got the Commonwealth leaders to adopt no resolution at all if she had so wanted.

Well, this posture cannot be in the continued interest of Commonwealth solidarity, and this is perhaps the message in the statement of utter dissatisfaction with the Nassau resolution expressed by the leader of the Nigerian delegation to the summit, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe. Commodore Ukiwe made it absolutely clear at a news conference in Nassau that Nigeria was not pleased with the compromise resolution, and as a country still stood by the demand for the imposition of total sanctions against the racists. This must also be a message of reassurance to those who may have been wondering whether Nigeria was shifting her stand on acquiescence in the Nassau resolution. As far as Nigeria is concerned, there is no question of shifting and this is why Commodore Ukiwe has renewed the total commitment of the country to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

But since the main business of the Commonwealth conference in Nassau was the issue of apartheid, one cannot but conclude thatthe conference was a failure. The compromise resolution on apartheid worded in the usual slippery diplomatic language is nothing to write home about. It may even be seen in some quarters as a betrayal of the African cause, which was of course brought about by the chicanery of a member-nation of the Commonwealth.

SIERRA LEONE

President-Elect To Be Sworn In After 14 Dec

AB221120 Paris AFP in French 0832 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The swearing in of President-Elect Joseph Momoh will not take place before 14 December, in spite of persistent rumors that advance the date to mid-November, a top official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in an interview with a local newspaper.

Malcolm Cole, assistant secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also stated that a cabinet subcommittee was currently preparing the program for the swearing-in ceremony of General Momoh.

According to a constitutional amendment adopted last July by Parliament, the mandate of outgoing President Stevens was prolonged by 6 months, and is scheduled to expire on 14 December 1985. If President Stevens decides to vacate his post before that date, another amendment would be necessary to swear in General Momoh, political observers in Freetown point out. Parliament is scheduled to meet next week, probably to discuss this issue, it was pointed out in Freetown.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Burkinabe, CAR Ministers

AB222025 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic this morning received Mamadou Toure, Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies. After the meeting with the president, the Burkinabe minister said he discussed bilateral and subregional cooperation with General Eyadema, to whom he delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara inviting him to the 11th summit of the West African Economic Community due to be held in Burkina Faso.

The head of state also received Christophe Grelombe, CAR minister of the interior who also delivered a message from President Andre Kolingba.

ANGOLA

Air Force Commander Briefs UN Delegation

MB220753 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Fighting continues in Mavinga, Cuando Cubango Province, between the FAPLA forces and the invading South African Army. This was revealed by Colonel Henrique Teles Carreira, commander of the Angolan Air Force, in Luanda yesterday.

He was speaking to the UN team which is in Angola to assess the damage caused by South African aggression against our country. Col Henrique Carreira said that fighting began when the South African forces intervened to rescue the UNITA lackeys, at a time when the FAPLA soldiers were carrying out an offensive to completely annihilate UNITA.

He said that FAPLA was only 8 km from Mavinga village and approaching it with only a weak defensive line of puppets to face. He added that our troops lost a large amount of war materiel because they were not expecting South Africa's military intervention. It should be noted that the South African Army used all that it needed, including artillery and the air force.

Today, the UN team is expected to visit the Luanda refinery, which was the target for a South African commando group's sabotage 3 years ago. The team is also expected to visit the museum of the armed forces, after which it will be received by Minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha.

Tomorrow, the UN team will be received by Franca van Dunem, deputy minister of external affairs. This meeting will be followed a press conference.

The UN team is expected to leave Angola tomorrow.

Fishing Cooperation Accord Signed With Congo

MB230809 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The consolidation of friendship and bilateral cooperation between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo was further strengthened yesterday with the signing of a cooperation protocol in the field of fishing. Signing the protocol on the Angolan side was Emilio Guerra, the minister of fisheries, while Ossebi Bouniam, the Congolese minister of fisheries, signed for his country.

Soviet Fisheries Official Arrives in Luanda

MB221615 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Yuriy Nikolayevich Bystrov, USSR deputy minister of the fishing industry, arrived in Luanda yesterday and is expected to hold talks with Angolan officials on fisheries. This visit is expected to further increase Angolan-USSR relations in the field of fishing.

Polish Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ends Visit

MB230623 Luanda ANGOP in Spanish 1645 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, 22 Oct (ANGOP) — The Polish trade delegation headed by Janusz Balewski, the Polish deputy minister of external trade, has left Luanda for Poland after a 5-day visit. The delegation participated in the proceedings of the joint Angola-Poland commission.

In a statement to ANGOP before leaving Luanda, Janusz Balewski expressed admiration for the heroic Angolan people, who are in the vanguard of the struggle against the South African imperialists.

During his stay in Luanda, Janusz Balewski held meetings with Pedro Maria Tonha, minister of defense, and with the ministers of industry, energy and petroleum, and fisheries, as well as the secretary of state for cooperation, with whom he analyzed the results of cooperation between the two countries, as well as plans for future cooperation. The talks between the two delegations led to a better understanding of some aspects about Angola and its policy of economic development, the Polish deputy minister of external trade said.

196 'Bandits' Killed in Ebguela Operations

MB220656 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Tex] A total of 196 UNITA bandits were killed and another 16 captured during operations carried out by FAPLA in the areas of Bocoio, Ganda, Caimbambo, and Chongoroi, in Benguela Province, over the last 3 months.

Our Benguela correspondent revealed that 44 light weapons, mines of various types, 10 hand grenades, 13 mortar rockets, 60 kg of TNT explosives, 26 rifle magazines, and a large quantity of ammunition were captured. A total of 600 people were freed, while another 400, who could no longer bear jungle life, surrendered to the provincial authorities. Among these, there was one UNITA cadet.

According to our regional correspondent, FAPLA operations are continuing in various parts of Benguela Province.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Greets Hungary's Losonczi on Anniversary

MB220654 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message to his Hungarian counterpart Pal Losonczi on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation accord between the two countries.

In his message, President Samora Machel stressed that the dignified, and positive manner in which the two countries have been observing the accord bears witness to the exemplary rela-

tions which were established and are being developed and consolidated between the two countries.

On this occasion, we warmly and joyfully salute our two countries' firm and determined commitment to the implementation of the objectives of our friendship and cooperation accord, as well as the continued strengthening of the profound ties linking our sister peoples since the days of our armed struggle for national liberation, President Samora Machel stated in his message.

Security Minister Heads Delegation to RSA Talks

MB221906 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GM 22 Oct 85

[Text] Government delegations from Mozambique and South Africa met in Komatipoort today in a follow up to the 11 October meeting in Maputo. The Mozambican delegation was led by Minister of Security Sergio Vieira, and the South African delegation by Minister of Foreign Affairs Roelof Botha. No details of the talks were given.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Condemns South Africa's Execution of Moloise

MB221744 Luanda ANGOP in English 1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Luanda, 22 Oct (ANGOP) — The execution of Benjamin Moloise, South African black poet and anti-apartheid activist by the racist regime of Pretoria, continues to raise all over the world indignation and protestation.

The South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia through its Radio Voice of Namibia yesterday evening joined progressive mankind and the rest of international community by expressing militant solidarity with the fighting people of South Africa and the African National Congress, by condemning the indignant and illegal execution of Benjamin Moloise.

The SWAPO commentary goes as follows:

Last week Friday, the world has once again experienced the obstanacy of the minority apartheid Botha regime. Despite collective and individual internal and international appeals to the racist minority leader P.W. Botha to commute the death sentence of Comrade Benjamin Moloise, the racist regime turned a deaf ear and stubbornly hanged Comrade Moloise. According to recently established statistics the world over in manslaughter, apartheid South Africa [words indistinct] of apartheid between 1980 and 1985 alone.

This is the estimated figure officially recorded through the racist judicial channels. It excludes those who are daily being massacred in black townships, those killed while in detention and those daily disappearing under mysterious circumstances. Apart from its high record of manslaughter against its opponents in South Africa itself, the racist Pretoria regime is also responsible for the mass killings of innocent Namibians in the north of Namibia by the occupationist defence force using killer squads such as Koevet, Takkie, Etango and many others.

The minority racist regime, even though advertising the notion of democracy and reforms, it is persisting in its (?vicious) system of racial discrimination. Thus all the victims of its death penalty are blacks, Coloureds and liberal whites.

As it is the case in South Africa, in illegally occupied (?Namibia), South African soldier have been given green-light to [words indistinct] suspected to be a SWAPO freedom fighter, collaborator or member os SWAPO. By breaking the record of manslaughter in the world, it is more than ever before evident that the white minority regime of Botha is an inhuman regime which has got no respect for human lives or value.

The execution of Comrade Benjamin Moloise last Friday, despite local and international appeal to P.W. Botha to commute the death sentence, is nothing new or surprising to the oppressed but fighting people of South Africa and Namibia.

Now, the only way the Pretoria regime can be stopped from continuing with its official manslaughter policy is to up root once and for all the entire minority Broederbond Clique in Pretoria and replace it with majority rule and people's democracy.

In this regard, to avoid further abashment from a defiant inhuman regime such as the one ruled by Botha, the world community should spare no effort in imposing mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime of Pretoria in order to force it to abolish its pernicious system of apartheid through which it slaughters thousands of innocent opponents of the inhuman iron rule in South Africa and Namibia.

At this present moment, the oppressed but struggling people of Namibia and South Africa led by SWAPO of Namibia and the ANC of South Africa respectively, will and must defiantly intensify the armed national liberation struggle in these two apartheid infested African countries in order to make the system unworkable and the countries ungovernable. Human suffering has reached a degree which has become unbearable and counterproductive in Namibia and South Africa. It is also a historical fact that, human suffering has got its effects on those who imposed it. Those who live by the gun, will perish by the gun.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commonwealth Meeting Issues Sanction Ultimatum

Botha on Reform

MB230846 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The state president said last night at a public meeting in Bethlehem that he has the evidence that the leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, speaks with contempt about the visits by the official opposition and businessmen to Lusaka. Mr Botha said Tambo's standpoint is that the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] can do nothing for the ANC. The terrorist organization wants

South Africa to disintegrate and also wants to replace the present system by revolution.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Marius Kleynhans] At Bethlehem last night, Mr Botha emphasized his readiness to negotiate on the future and to carry out orderly reform. But South Africa, which plays an important role in the Western economies with its mineral resources, cannot allow itself to be threatened with trade sanctions, the president said.

[Botha] Boycotts are unacceptable, and I say tonight to the Commonwealth countries and I say it to the United States of America, that the hole you are trying to dig for South Africa will harm you. [applause] Mr Chairman, I therefore plead for better attitudes between countries and nations. I pleade for an attitude of tranquillity. But at the same time, I say that, whatever may be going on in the minds of those countries and regardless of how much South Africa may wish to cooperate with them and how much South Africa wants to promote interdependence with them, there is one thing that they must understand tonight, and tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow: We cannot be dictated to from outside on how we should solve our problems.

[Kleynhans] Mr Botha said that reform, as far as he is concerned, is a continuing process and not a single step.

[Botha, in English] I personally wish to discuss with reasonable black leaders the problems of South Africa, but on the basis that no minority group shall have the right to dominate the other one. [Changes to Afrikaans] And I am prepared to set the example, but at the same time I will not accept a demand from anyone to complete the task in 6 months or a year. Only South Africans will decide on that. [applause] Mr Chairman, the white man has a role to play in this country. If South Africa is hurt in this process, then Mozambique will suffer with us and Lesotho will come to a standstill [word indistinct] and Botswana will fall into poverty — it is already there. And then Swaziland will face economic bankruptcy. And now, if the outside world wants to be sensible, then they should not expect us to initiate talks with black leaders; they will have to come to hold talks with us because there is only one way to work out the salvation of Southern Africa, and that is in cooperation with the Republic of South Africa. [end recording]

Miller Praises U.S., UK Stands

MB221431 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ron Miller, says the stand taken by Britain and the United States on sanctions against South Africa shows greater realism of the use of economic punitive measures against the country. Mr Miller told our Pretoria news staff that the sanctions campaign had hopefully reached a climax at the end of the Commonwealth conference and that from now on relations could only improve. However, there was no possibility that South Africa could accede to Commonwealth demands in the time limit set. Mr Miller said the demands were unrealistic, and had been made without taking South African realities into account.

'Network' Interviews Miller

MB230744 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller by Pat Rogers on the "Network" program — live]

[Excerpts] The 49-nation Commonwealth meeting held in Nassau in the Bahamas over the past few days has ended and South Africa has been given a breather. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher put up a brave defense of South Africa's situation and staved off a punitive sanctions package for the country for a further 6 months, maintaining that sanctions would hurt the very people they intended to help. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Ron Miller is in the studio tonight to discuss the summit outcome with Pat Rogers.

[Rogers] Mr Miller, what is the South African Government's reaction to the Nassau accord?

[Miller] Well, we totally reject their stance that they want to apply sanctions to South Africa. Whether these are limited or whether they are general sanctions, we are totally against the use of sanctions of any form whatsoever.

[Rogers] At an emotional level, is the South African Government...[changes thought] could they be said to be resentful or do they see this as intended to be helpful?

[Miller] Well, let me say that the South African Government's attitude is that sanctions and disinvestment campaigns are totally unhelpful to South Africa or any other party involved in the sanctions campaign. We have said on many occasions they are counterproductive. It not only affects the political reform process, but it also affects the economic viability and efficiency in South Africa. That automatically affects the government and it affects all the people of South Africa adversely. Nothing positive can come out even of a limited sanctions campaign.

[Rogers] Well, no independent country likes to be told what to do by other countries, but do not the demands of the accord in effect echo those being made internally; that is, in South Africa, as well?

[Miller] Well, to a very large extent one has to look at the definition of progress and what the Commonwealth heads of government want to achieve here in South Africa. You know, if one looks at the statement which they have made, it is very vague and wide open, and one can put any interpretation you like onto it, whereas in South Africa we have certain very specific objectives which we wish to achieve, and we also spell out the strategy which we would like to use, namely, negotiations, to achieve the objectives we set for ourselves in terms of our political reform program. So it is very difficult to say that the one compares with the other. I would say that we in South Africa are dealing with realities, and the Commonwealth heads of government are dealing with aspirations on their side, which are very far removed from the realities of South Africa.

[Rogers] Now, obviously one cannot measure these things always in terms of rands or dollars, but the summit is reported to have

cost the Bahaman Government closer to $20 million than to the $5 million budgeted. You are suggesting they have not in fact got a very good value for that?

[Miller] I certainly believe that they have not got very good value at all. I think it has been an exercise in futility, and that they probably knew that before they started. But you know, for whatever motive they wanted to have this conference, I think as far as the intent was concerned, it backfired completely.

[Rogers] How do you see the consequences for South Africa?

[Miller] Well, whether it is a question of limited or general sanctions, the fact is that it does have an effect on the country. Now, the extent of the effect we will still have to calculate, in terms of what has been prescribed. But let me say that anything which affects the economic well-being of South Africa in terms of turnover, profitability, or efficiency is going to have an effect on the workforce. And you know that most of our budget in South Africa — or a very large percentage of it — is spent on development work in order to improve the quality of life of all our citizens, but in particular our black citizens.

[Rogers] Could the impact in fact be considerable? It would be nice, it would be comfortable, to think that we would not be so affected, but as we have seen through the actions of one bank, Chase Manhattan, the South African economy is in fact very vulnerable to outside pressure.

[Miller] Yes, I think that one cannot calculate the exact impact until you see how it is applied, and what the consequences of the sanctions campaign is. But one thing is absolutely certain, and that is that to the extent that it affects the profitability of South African enterprises and government activities, to that extent it will affect the quality of life of the man in the street. Let me give you an example. If we have a reduced turnover of business in South Africa, that reduces the government's tax basis, and therefore the government has less money to spend on development of its underdeveloped sectors of the population. Here I have particularly in mind the educational program in South Africa, which is very heavily dependent upon taxes generated by the business sector and private individuals.

[Rogers] Mr Miller, if one moves away from the financial area, is this not another instance of the lights for South Africa going out all over Europe and beyond, another step towards complete isolation? One thinks of a photograph in the press this morning of the prime ministers of Australia and Zambia enjoying a game of golf together and thinking, well, it would be rather nice if our prime minister could be there too.

[Miller] Well, you know, they say every dark cloud has a silver lining, and I think to some extent there is good news for South Africa in what has happened at the Commonwealth meeting, and that is that the stand taken by the United States and by Britain, in particular, indicate that there is a growing realism that the sanctions path is the wrong path to take. And I think to some extent one could wish that this has now reached a climax, and that from here on the position for South Africa will improve vis-a-vis the attitude of the heads of commonwealth.

[Rogers] Now, there was a time when a South African prime minister could arrive in the capitals of the world and expect to be greeted by a red carpet, a guard of honor. Do you see a time returning when South Africa can do that?

[Miller] Yes, I am very hopeful that this could happen in future. How far in the future, of course, will be determined by many factors beyond our own control. But one would hope that South Africa will be readmitted in full to the international community, once that international community realizes what the realities of South African life are. But, you know, the demands on us at the moment are totally unrealistic.

[Rogers] Could we look just briefly at what the effect of this moratorium might be, these demands might be not on South Africa but on the other side, that is, the Commonwealth countries while Maggie Thatcher, showing herself to be a real friend of South Africa — or was she perhaps more pragmatically moved by the threat to the jobs of something like 200,000 Britons?

[Miller] Yes I think Mrs Thatcher certainly is a very realistic person and she would have taken into account the effects of sanctions on jobs in England. But more than that I think she also had in mind southern Africa. You know, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, to some extent Zimbabwe, are going to be very severely hit if the sanctions campaign was to affect South Africa seriously because these countries are equally dependent on South Africa as they are on their own resources and I think she had that in mind as well.

[Rogers] Mr Miller, if I could ask you to finish with just a quick yes or no, do you think we have any hope at all of meeting the demands made on us within the next 6 months, the moratorium period?

[Miller] Not at all, not at all, because many of the demands are totally unrealistic and unrelated to realities in South Africa. So I think they have gone in there knowing this and that they are not going to take any account of what really happens in South Africa. I may point out that they have totally ignored the actual reform steps which have occurred in South Africa during the last 2 years, starting in 1983 with the tricameral parliament and this indicates to me the fact that they have ignored the significant changes that they have no real intentions of taking cognizance of what happens here in South Africa.

[Rogers] Mr Miller, thank you.

[Miller] Thank you.

ASSOCOM, FCI on Agreement

MB220811 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] of South Africa has welcomed the compromise agreement reached by the Commonwealth heads of state meeting in Nassau, in the Bahamas, not to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa. The chief executive of the association, Mr R. Parsons, said in Johannesburg that his organization was pleased at the

emphasis of the Commonwealth countries on sustaining dialogue rather than confrontation as a way of bringing about change in South Africa. Mr Parsons said economic sanctions would hamper the reform process in South Africa, which required a sound economy. He said organized commerce in South Africa felt that internal pressures for reform could be more effective than external pressures.

The Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] also welcomed the decision by the Commonwealth countries to apply only voluntary sanctions on South Africa. The chamber said that while international pressure could play a part in bringing the various leaders in South Africa to a negotiating table, South Africans themselves and the business community in particular appeared to be better equipped to play such a role. It said there was also the danger of excessive foreign interference in the internal police process in South Africa could lead to a further pressure to the country.

Slabbert Reacts

MB221200 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Opposition leader Frederick van zyl Slabbert believes South Africa should count itself lucky regarding the Commonwealth sanctions, as he thought they could have been a lot stronger.

[Begin Slabbert recording] Well, I think that the outcome of the Commonwealth conference is softer than what was anticipated. You know, if one looked at some of the breast beating and the posturing before then, it would have appeared that there was some tough resolution which was going to come out of it. But, as it is, I think it is conditional kind of sanctions giving 6 months to review the situation. In the meantime, some compromise on the matter. [sentence as heard] I have, of course, always been quite skeptical about the value of this kind of external pressure and its potential impact. There seems there is a lot of hot air on both sides of the argument. [end recording]

ANC on Sanction Demands

MB230555 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The ANC is reported to have offered a 6-month cease-fire in its armed struggle in South Africa if Pretoria meets Commonwealth demands within that time period. The Commonwealth summit in Nassau has been told of this offer following the approval of a package of sanctions earlier this week. The sanctions package will be reevaluated in 6 months and if no concrete progress is made the Commonwealth will consider tougher action against Pretoria. Zahed Cachalia has more:

The truce has been offered by a senior ANC official, John Makatini, who attended the Bahamas summit as a guest. Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sonny Ramphal, who was urging major nations to support the drive for the truce, has been told by the ANC that it depends on the South African Government ending its own violence.

Officials in the Bahamas say the vital suspension of violence included the so-called structural violence of apartheid, the violence of the Internal Security Act, the Bantustan system, and the influx control laws. The ANC offer has been described as serious but officials believe Pretoria's only response will be more intransigence. It was felt that President Botha's preemptory rejection of the Commonwealth 6-month timetable for implementation of its demands could already have made the ANC offer academic.

Sanctions Termed 'Futile'

MB230522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] The Commonwealth decision on stricter sanctions against South Africa, unless there is what the group regards as concrete progress in the dismantling of apartheid within 6 months, ranks among the more futile of reform demands put to this country. Apart from being intolerably prescriptive, it altogether ignores the nature of the negotiating process. It is impossible, at least in a situation in which a government is accountable to an electorate, to force the process with deadlines. People are by nature fearful of the unknown and resistant to change. A government working within democratic procedures to initiate necessary reforms is therefore required (unlike the majority of South Africa's critics in the Commonwealth) to take the people with it. To move faster than the voters are prepared to accept, or to allow insufficient time for a particular measure to prove itself in practice, is to court defeat at the polls.

A successor would naturally implement policies designed at all costs to avoid a similar fate. Closely linked to this is the question of attitudes to reform. A steady rate of progress with reform may actually enhance positive attitudes, as the latest HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council] opinion survey shows. Between March last year and June this year, when the sex laws were removed from the statute books, the majority of whites shifted from opposition to support for their abolition — as a result of a reevaluation in the long public debate of measures which had formerly been regarded as essential for white survival.

Where there is a deadlock at present it is to be found largely not so much in that sphere as in the unwillingness of black leaders to take part in negotiations. The authorities have stated their readiness to negotiate with an open agenda with all black leaders. Outsiders who wish to impose deadlines for negotiations, and are sincere in their intentions, would therefore have to begin by persuading those other potential participants to take part.

Reform is always accompanied by increased tensions, both among those who feel threatened because of having to share or abandon traditional rights and privileges and among those whose expectations are sharply raised. Yet even in such a climate it remains the task of the government to bring the parties together, concentrating on common ground rather than on differences. It is necessarily a gradual process, further complicated by the fact that it is impossible in a negotiating situation to satisfy all the original demands of the diverse participants. Clearly, regardless of the demands put to it, South Africa can be led only by what is in the best interests of the country itself and all its people. If that takes more time than an uncomprehending world is willing

to allow, so be it. But that is obviously no excuse for merely marking time. Deliberate progress, at a pace determined by events inside the country, remains essential.

Pik Botha Confirms Talks Held With Mozambique

MB221903 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1700 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha has confirmed that he, together with Mr Ron Miller and other senior officials of the department, held discussion at Komatiport today with members of the Mozambican Government. This is a follow-up visit after the last meeting between the two governments on 11 October. Mr Botha refused to give details about today's discussions.

PFP'S Slabbert Defends Talks With ANC

MB221108 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0927 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Durban Oct 22 SAPA — The simple choice facing white South Africans was whether to fight or talk, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Dr F. van zyl Slabbert, said in Durban last night. But in fighting, blacks and whites would destroy the human and natural resources of the country.

"There will be no winners," he told a meeting in support of the PFP's candidate in the Port Natal by-election, Mr Warren-Burne.

"I have been castigated by some members of the government for talking to the ANC because they were communistic and violent," said Dr Slabbert.

"Well, I look at Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and ask why they intend talking .... It is because they know that independently they have the capacity to destroy the world. That is why they talk.

"I am not saying: 'Hand everything over to the blacks.' We say there is only one way — to sit around a table. We are all getting poorer because of what has happened over the past 37 years. We are getting poorer by the day."

It was not the "long-haired types" protesting in Washington who were responsible for South Africa's increasing isolation, but the "ordinary hard-nosed businessman."

In reply to a question, he acknowledged that there was injustice, domination and anarchy in black Africa.

"That is the problem we face, but we are not going to do anything if we spend all our time analysing what went wrong elsewhere."

If whites decided to press on and make no concessions, there was no guarantee that the same would not happen in South Africa. But, he said, "I don't think we would be party to a constitution that would enable another group to dominate other in perpetuity."

New Constitution 'Only Solution'

MB220638 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van zyl Slabbert, says the economic and political costs of a policy based on separatism and territorial partitioning are as crucial to the debate on South Africa as is the choice between peaceful or violent change. Speaking at a public meeting in Durban, Dr Slabbert said the only solution to the country's problems was a new constitution.

Slabbert Speaks on Reform, Negotiation

MB230541 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1817 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Bloemfontein Oct 22 SAPA — South Africa was bigger than the government of the country and if nothing had hit home to the government over the last 18 months, this at least had, Dr van zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], told about 200 invited guests at a meeting in Bloemfontein tonight.

South Africa was bigger than any government, and that was why care had to be taken as to how a government was obtained for the country and how such a government was created.

"We cannot allow this country to be messed up by apartheid any longer. I can share this country with all the people, and I am not talking as a soft liberal or romantic idealist, but as a hard-nosed realist who has been talking to those people," said Dr Slabbert.

There was potential to negotiate out of the present difficulties, but South Africans could not wait for the future to happen — they had to go and create that future. "We have become passive, waking up and saying why cannot P.W. come to his senses. Do not wait, but do something yourself" Dr Slabbert appealed. There was no simple solution and it would take much hard work on many levels, but it could be done, he said.

On the question of reform and negotiation, Dr Slabbert said he did not believe anything would be achieved until all the contending parties could reach some form of minimum agreement as to what negotiation and reform was all about.

It had to be accepted that there would only be a process of negotiation once freedom of choice had been restored, as otherwise it would not be known what people would choose. Until the stage of freedom of choice and voluntary association was reached, Dr Slabbert predicted that no leaders would come forward to negotiate. There was a risk involved, as it was not known what their choices would be, but if the risk was not taken, the result was simple — confrontation.

Referring to the state president's contention that the "much maligned" visit to the African National Congress had given credibility to the Reds, Dr Slabbert said that was ridiculous — the ANC had its own credibility and in some parts of the world was even regarded as the government outside the ocuntry.

At the meeting the Free State/northern Cape effort for the Van zyl Slabbert Trust was launched. The trust plans to raise 10 million rand in cash and pledges before the end of November to enable the PFP to contest more seats, to promote negotiation politics in South Africa and to inform the outside world about the PFP's police and efforts to remove apartheid.

Mr Colin Eglin, the party's national chairman, and MP for Sea Point, announced that by yesterday the half-way mark was reached. The Bloemfontein/Kimberley target is R150,000.

Further on Afrikaans Church Proposal To Meet ANC

Church Groups Condemn Plan

MB221302 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] United Christian Action has, on behalf of its 13 member organizations, urged the Afrikaans churches to condemn the proposed talks between seven clergymen and the ANC. It says the ANC is a Marxist organization, with close links with the Soviet Union. It is therefore atheistic and will persecute Christians.

The Center for Reformist and Contemporary Studies, CECOS, has also dissociated itself from the proposed talks. CECOS says such talks give an organization which is waging a campaign of revolutionary violence against the inhabitants of an overwhelmingly Christian country an image of credibility and justice.

ANC Comments

MB221941 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Exerpts] The South African Government has indicated that it will not stand for continuing talks between South Africans and the ANC. In response to reports of a planned visit to the ANC by a group of Afrikaans churchmen, a spokesman for the state president's office has said further naive discussions in Lusaka will amount to a defiance of the state's authority. The government's tough stance against talks has prompted a reaction from the ANC. Howard Barrell reports:

In a brief initial response to the government's threat against Dutch Reformed Churchmen, ANC's Lusaka-based spokesman (Sam Sabena) said the outlawed movement remained willing to hold open discussions with various individuals and organizations. (Sabena) said the government's threat was an extension of the blackmail and threats which culminated in the confiscation of the passports of Stellenbosch University students who were to meet the ANC youth section in Lusaka this week.

We hope, said (Sabena), that those who believe that a democratic society must be established in our country will continue to talk with the ANC.

The government's threat, says (Sabena), confirms our belief that it is bent on maintaining apartheid and that the only way to get rid of apartheid is to continue to intensify our struggle.

SACC Expresses 'Concern'

MB230724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0718 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 23 SAPA — The South African Council of Churches [SACC] today issued a statement expressing concern that the state president had warned against the proposed visit by the clergy to the African National Congress in Lusaka.

"It is a pity, when there are such grave issues at stake in South Africa, that the state president has seen fit to warn off the clergy intending to undertake a visit to the ANC" acting SACC General-Secretary Mr Dan Vaughan said.

It was reported yesterday that seven clergymen, including ministers from all the Afrikaans churches and the NED Geref Kerk family, planned to meet the ANC. No date had been fixed for the talks.

"The state president has told the church enough times to be the church, and to leave the running of the country to him. This planned visit is the church acting as the church, and should not be stopped by government," Mr Vaughan said. "These men are on a peace mussion. And the gospel tells us that peacemakers are blessed. We commend Dr Nico Smith and other clergy from the NG Kerk family in their efforts to hold discussions with the ANC in Lusaka. The ANC are, after all, not permitted to visit South Africa, their country," said the statement.

Last week, the government withdrew passports of eight University of Stellenbosch students who planned to travel to Lusaka to hold talks with the ANC's youth league.

Radio Freedom Urges Intensification of Struggle

EA221245 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Let Us Intensify the War and Avenge Moloise's Murder"]

[Text] Compatriots, there can no longer be any doubt in the minds of any genuine patriot of our motherland that we have indeed long passed the stage of no return of no going back in our struggle to destroy the criminal apartheid regime. The ruthlessness and savagery displayed by this regime against us is one which can no longer be answered in any way except by intensifying our offensive on all fronts until we crush it in all its manifestations. The cold-blooded murder of our patriot, Benjamin Moloise, last Friday despite the worldwide appeal for clemancy once again clearly showed that we are certainly up against a regime that would not listen to no one [as heard] or to any other means short of our armed attacks against it. Compatriots, we are dealing with a regime that is already stained to the core with the innocent blood of our patriots, of our brothers and sisters, of our mothers and fathers, of our sons and daughters, of our babies, a regime that shows no mercy whatsoever when it (?deals with us). We have no reason to pull back our mind against it; we have no reason any longer to hope that it will ever change of its own — it is clearly incapable of doing so; ours is to wrest power from it by force. The die is (?long) cast, countrymen.

Botha and his fascist henchmen have made it very clear that they are at war with us, the oppressed black people, and all democratic forces in our country and they are not prepared to give up towards our demands [words indistinct]. We are not [words indistinct] to such a situation. None of us can still fear death when we are daily moving along the shadow of death many times a (?day). Whether we are peaceful, nonviolent, or violent the consequence is the same. To the fascist murderers and bloodthirsty hounds of Pretoria we all must be annihilated by all means, by the gun and the hangman's rope. The aim is to browbeat us into abject surrender and submission.

We have refused to surrender and shall continue to do so. The struggle must continue and must now be intensified (?tenfold). The war of liberation must now be spread with greater intensity to all areas of our country. The whole country must be engulfed by the flames of the struggle. Not a single square meter of our country must remain untouched. Our anger and revulsion must reverberate throughout all the corners of our country.

Indeed, it was a correct and timely expression of our anger for some of our patriots to have carried the confrontation into the white areas of Johannesburg over the past weekend, following the dastardly murder of our courageous patriot, Benjamin Moloise. This is an effort that must be stepped up in all the so-called white areas of our country, which the enemy regards as its rear. Then we must confront the enemy instruments of repression and force our white compatriots to realize that they cannot continue to do business as usual when hundreds of our people are perishing every day in the black ghettoes of the country. Through the intensification of our confrontation in the so-called white areas we will be smashing the enemy propaganda that the battle is only in the black areas and that it is a situation where black is killing black.

Countrymen, the only way to avenge the merciless killing of our patriot, Benjamin Moloise, is to intensify the liberation war in our country, to bring to a final end this heartless regime that thrives on the innocent blood of our countrymen. We must bring to a definite end in the minds of the Pretoria fascists the idea that they could easily go ahead with the cold-blooded murder of our patriot with impunity. Gone must be the days when we would only mourn our dead without any significant retaliation. Now is the time to show Botha and his fascists that we, too, can also hit back in the same ruthless manner that he is using against us.

The Botha regime, countrymen, is no longer holding the monopoly to the use of arms in our country. We, too, now have that possibility, and in areas where we don't have, patriots must intensify efforts to accumulate such weapons and use them effectively against the enemy repressive forces. The rapid accumulation of such weapons and the proliferation of trained units of combatants will greatly enhance the effectivity of our offensive against the regime and bring its collapse sooner.

The regime has now lost the offensive, countrymen. We must now go on an all-out attack. Such desperate maneuvers can no longer (?be effective). His brutal hanging of our patriot is just an attempt to revive the demoralised spirit of his diehard fascists.

None of his fascistic actions will ever succeed to cow us down any longer. After all, no power on earth can ever defeat a determined people to win its freedom. [sentence as heard] We too, countrymen, are a determined people. We are well aware that to achieve our freedom we will have to pay a heavy price. We will have to sacrifice, as too many of us have already done so, without wavering. Many more are still prepared if need be. All that we have spoken about is that victory is ours and there is nothing that the fascist regime can no longer do about that. All his methods of repression have fell [as heard] flat on their face. Nothing more will ever stop us.

Forward to Victory! Victory or death! We shall and must win!

Detainee Medical Decision Called 'Not Good Enough'

MB221621 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] The appointment of a panel of doctors to see detainees has been slammed by two political organizations which deal with detainees. They were reacting to an announcement by the Medical Association of South Africa [MASA] that the government had agreed to its request that detainees be allowed to select a doctor from a panel of doctors selected by MASA. Carmel Rickard reports from Durban:

The National Medical and Dental Council [NAMDA] says the MASA concessions are not good enough. They complain that MASA has not come out against the system of detention, which in the words of a NAMDA official: is the root cause of the ill-treatment of detainees. They also complain that according to the new agreement, detainees still may not choose the doctor themselves, but the choice is restricted to MASA's panel. Finally, both NAMDA and the Detainees Support Committee say MASA has a duty to insist that all doctors treating detainees report any evidence of police assault to the detainees' families or the courts. This call was not made by MASA.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Violence

22 Oct Evening Report

MB221849 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1837 GMT 22 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — The 7 pm police unrest situation report:

In the eastern Transvaal at Watervalboven, two black men were arrested when a private vehicle was set on fire today. In Soweto (Johannesburg), a black youth was arrested by police for being in possession of petrol bombs. Also in Soweto, Johannesburg, the South African Defence Force arrested one black female after outbuildings had been set on fire by a mob of about 150 people. Also in Soweto, an unsuccessful petrol bomb attack was made on a delivery van and a youth, under 18, was arrested. The Soweto residence of a member of the police was attacked during the day by a mob of blacks. On the arrival of a police vehicle, it was stoned by an unknown number of blacks, and a black female was seriously injured during the stoning. The police had to use birdshot and a black adult was seriously wounded and admitted to the local hospital (Baragwanath).

In Soweto (Johannesburg), a youth was arrested for being in possession of petrol bombs. A woman was arrested in Soweto, Johannesburg, after outbuildings were set on fire by a group of about 150 people. Also in Soweto, a youth was arrested after an unsuccessful petrol bomb attack on a delivery van.

At Heathfield, in the Western Cape, a man was arrested for participating in an unlawful gathering. Another man was arrested in Heathfield after a petrol bomb was thrown at a civilian vehicle. In Woodstock in the Cape, a man and a youth were arrested when a delivery vehicle was looted.

At Mitchells Plain, in the Cape, a crowd of 500 stoned and petrol-bombed a delivery vehicle. A man, a youth and a young girl were arrested. Two women were arrested in Athlone, Cape when they stoned private vhicles.

A man was arrested in Krugersdorp, West Rand for throwing stones at a bus.

23 Oct Morning Report

MB230654 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0652 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 22 SAPA — The following is the police 8 am unrest situation report for the period 6 pm last night to 7 am this morning.

Unrest during last night was again restricted mainly to the coloured residential areas in the Western Cape. At Phillipi, private vehicles were stoned and extensively damaged. At Athlone, police and private vehicles were stoned and a delivery vehicle completely destroyed when it was petrol-bombed. Five men and two women were arrested in connection with these incidents.

At Heideveld, a private vehicle was gutted by fire and a road barricaded. A man was arrested during the latter incident. At Elsies River, a development board vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol bombed. In the area, private vehicles were stoned. A man and two women were arrested. At Ravensmead, a man was arrested stoning a police vehicle. In the Paarl East area, a number of private and SAP vehicles were stoned and a truck destroyed by arsonists.

At Mitchells Plain, a truck and a private vehicle were burnt and roads barricaded. Five men were arrested in connection with these incidents. In the same area, private cars and a bus were stoned. In Belville South, a man was arrested for stoning an SAP vehicle. At Kuilsriver, a private vehicle was toned. Police arrested 16 men.

In Guguletu black residential area, also in the Western Cape, a large mob stoned SAP and private vehicles. The mob was dispersed with shotgun and tearsmoke fire. A man was fatally wounded and another arrested.

At Kayelitsha black residential area, a private home was petrol bombed and extensively damaged. A man was arrested in connection with this incident. In Kraaifontein white residential area, also in the Western Cape, two shops were set alight by a mob of Coloureds. When SAP members arrived at the scene, they were stoned. A coloured man was arrested. In the same area, private vehicles were stoned.

At Zwide black residential area, near Port Elizabeth, barricades of burning tyres were placed in a road. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

At New Brighton, a black residential area in the same vicinity, a school was extensively damaged by arsonists. At Jojoza, near Grahamstown, two private homes in the black residential area were petrol bombed and extensively damaged.

At Soweto (Witwatersrand), private vehicles and a bus were damaged by arsonists. In the same area, a policeman's home was petrol bombed. The members disperse his attackers with pistol fire. No injuries were reported. At Zakhile black residential area near Standerton, a man was arrested for stoning a police vehicle. In Central Johannesburg, a business premises and private vehicles were stoned by black youths.

Student Shot at UWC

MB230633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0625 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town Oct 23 SAPA — A university of the Western Cape [UWC] student was allegedly shot in the arm during police action on the campus yesterday.

The student was standing near UWC's theology faculty when a bullet, possibly a plastic round, passed through his left upper arm, according to another student, who witnessed the shooting.

"I saw a small hole in his arm. The bullet had passed through the other side," the student said. The incident took place ata bout 2 pm, after a cat-and-mouse game of police firing teargas at a small number of students shouting abuse at police for more than an hour.

About 300 students decided to march to the nearby Peninsula Technikon Campus after a meeting about 1 pm yesterday and were confronted at UWC's main gate by two buffel personnel carriers and the SAP's new riot-control device, a water cannon, which had been used on students earlier in the day.

Students making their way across campus to the main gate after the meeting scattered as a fusillade of teargas cannisters arced over buildings, shrouding the campus in acrid smoke.

About 150 students, standing in groups well within the main gate, were then warned by police to disperse within three minutes as they constituted an "illegal gathering."

They waited, some jeering at the buffels, until another volley of teargas cannisters was fired — before running for cover behind buildings and to vantage points from which they would emerge once the gas had dispersed.

The water cannon, dubbed "the purple rain" by students because of a dye mixed with the water to identify targets for later arrest, and because it sprinkled rather than gushed water when first used on them yesterday morning, was not used.

Shopping Center Damage Set at R1 Million

MB231312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1233 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 23, SAPA — Damage estimated at about R1-million was caused at a business centre in Kraaifontein last night when rioters attacked the centre with stones and petrol bombs, SABC radio news reported today. Police had to disperse a crowd again at the Block Shopping Centre this morning. One of the owners of the building said that at least two shops had been destroyed by fire and others had been damaged. The centre was closed today for repairs.

A delivery vehicle was plundered and set alight in the coloured township at Scottsdene near Kraaifontein this morning and various incidents of stone throwing on the old Paarl road were also reported.

Police arrested a man in Kraaifontein in connection with the petrol bomb attack on the shopping centre and 36 people were arrested in the Cape Peninsula's black and coloured townships in connection with petrol bomb attacks and incidents of stone throwing involving houses and vehicles. Another four people arrived for treatment at the SACLA Clinic in crossroads this morning after being injured in police action.

Several vehicles were set on fire in Dyssel Road, Bonteheuwel and in Kensington and police used tearsmoke to disperse pupils at the Windermere and Kensington senior secondary schools. A car was also set alight early this afternoon in the Bo-Kaap, and incidents of stone throwing and petrol bombing were reported from Mitchells Plain. In Klipfontein Road near Crossroads, police dispersed a group of marchers.

Groups Protest UDF Student Leader's Arrest

MB230730 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0715 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 21 SAPA — Student and community leaders have protested at the latest spate of detentions, which include United Democratic Front [UDF] leader, Mr Trevor Manuel and several student leaders. The Athlone Students Action Committee (ASAC) said the detention of student and community leaders would strengthen rather than undermine pupils commitment to the struggle for liberation. In a statement, ASAC — which represents pupils at 15 schools — said it noted "with grave concern" the detentions of the students, Mr Craig Josias, Mr Edward Cottle, teachers Mr Graeme Bloch, Miss Venessa Brown and community leader Trevor Manuel.

"We see the latest repressive actions of the state as a further attempt to stifle student activities," it said.

The black sash said it regarded the detentions as a "highly provocative step which adds to the tally of unjust and shameful actions taken by the National Party government against those who oppose it."

Referring to Mr Manuel's detention, veteran Cape Town human rights campaigner Mrs Eulalie Stott, said: "The UDF, of which Trevor Manuel is a leader, seeks to unite those whom apartheid has divided and would not deny anyone the right to participate in ruling this country nor subject anyone to the inhuman laws which still apply in our land."

Mrs Stott, a member of the City Council Executive Committee and an alderman of the city of Cape Town, said detentions of government opponents over 25 years had not stopped leaders coming forward to take extra-parliamentary action.

"The only step that will permanently ensure the cessation of such activities is giving all citizens a right to elect the government which rules their lives," she said.

The unrest had started as the only way available to the voteless to get rid of the Nationalist government. "The double standards of a state president who this very day can say no minority group shall have the right to dominate another one are unbelievable," she said.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

22 Oct Press Review

MB220800 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 18 October carries a column by Chris Cairncross which says: "Government ministers — or even deputies — were noticeably absent from this week's Association of Chambers of Commerce annual congress, the best-attended in more than a decade." The "tenuous accord between business and the Botha government" has been well and truly severed, he notes, adding that "delegates were unequivocal that blame for the present strains facing the economy must be placed squarely on governemnt's inability to get to grips with political realties and the fundamental problems that have to be tackled expeditiously." Denis Creighton, the representative from the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce, said there were two stumbling blocks to reform in South Africa: First, "The nature of reform. 'Government's position is that reform must take place within the system of separateness,' he asserted." Second, "The insistence on preconditions and posturing by various groups." Delegates welcomed the government plan for a common citizenship in a unified South Africa, but said efforts must be made to systematically remove from the statutes all laws which make the implementation of this principle impossible."

In an editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* urges Law and Order Minister le Grange to reappoint the Kannemeyer Commission or another similar body to investigate inquiries into police action in unrest situations. The police shootings from the

back of a truck in Athlone raise two questions, it says. "Why, knowing that hooligans were afoot, did the police drive a government lorry into the area? It was bound to catch their eyes. Why did the police not clearly identify themselves as policemen if their purpose was the maintenance of civil order?" It needs to be determined whether the police were being deliberately provocative or incompetent, the editorial says. It adds: "Some elements of the police appear to be acting very much on their own initiative. Some army officers appear just as headstrong. This raises the question whether Pretoria is firmly enough in command."

In a second editorial *BUSINESS DAY* says the government's withdrawal of the passports of the Stellenbosch students is "cowardly" and "absurd." "It seems that the National Party's alienation from reality now extends even to its own children. The elite of young Afrikanerdom have recognised the need for negotiation if this country is to have a future. Also, P.W. Botha and his government have not."

Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 20 October carries a column by John Barratt, director general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, and Bryan Bench, research officer, that says in June 1984, following President P.W. Botha's European tour "a sense of euphoria pervaded South Africa's white community." "South Africa was perceived as moving away from apartheid and a political system based on colour. In other words, great expectations were aroused that a peaceful evolutionary process of reform was possible in South Africa, which would lead towards an acceptable democratic and stable political system." In looking back on the events of the last year, it seems clear that these expectations were not soundly based, they say. "What many whites and most Western governments apparently failed to see was that these expectations were not shared equally, either in South Africa or by our neighbouring states. The perceptions of the Government's reform initiatives on the part of almost all black leaders were very different from the positive perceptions of most whites." It is these differences in expectations that must be addressed, they say.

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 20 October carries a report by David Breier of a meeting with United Democratic Front [UDF] leaders in Cape Town. "In the heart of Athlone, the scene of a police ambush and other battles including gunfire exchanges this week, the UDF's Western Cape leadership calmy drank tea during a lull and exchanged views on the battle," Breier says. When *THE SUNDAY STAR* was invited to meet the leaders, the article says, "A UDF organiser assured the newspaper there would be no violence on the road to the meeting — and he was right." The leadership discussed the burning of the UDF offices in Cape Town, by arsonists last week, and expressed fears "that rightwing elements might plant an 'atrocity bomb' and blame it on the ANC to discredit Stellenbosch students and others who seek to meet the ANC." Jeremy Cronin, the UDF education officer, told Breier that certain right-wing elements fear the ANC was gaining greater respectability in RSA and "would be desperate to shatter the new ANC image." Trevor Manuel, UDF Western Cape secretary, stated the UDF's view of violence, Breier reports. "He said violence was inherent in apartheid. The only way in which apartheid would be upheld was through violence." People have criticized the UDF for taking "pride in the number of people killed in riots," but Manuel said "this was not so and the UDF was deeply concerned at the bloodshed. He said the current violence would only abate if certain basic short-term demands were met. These were the withdrawal of troops and police from the townships, the end to the state of emergency in other parts of the country, and the release of all political detainees."

In another article in the same edition *THE SUNDAY STAR* reports that "an increasing number of white South Africans are trying to make contact with the ANC, trying to arrange meetings, trying to get on a bandwagon that has started rolling only in the last two months." There is an "element of bouyancy over the discussions" with the ANC, it reports. Simon Makana, ANC executive member, said in an interview that the dialogue was "good" and that "there have been many many more contacts than those which have been made public. I think the tempo is increasing and I think it will increase even further." While he declined to say who had contacted his organization, he noted it included "students, churchmen, journalists and individual businessmen." Another ANC spokesman said the "ANC believes important cracks are beginning to develop within what it has traditionally lumped together as the 'white bloc.' It regards widening those cracks as 'part of our political work,' the article says, and views the government's confiscation of the Stellenbosch students' passports "as a possible indication that they are achieving some measure of success in this offensive."

THE SUNDAY STAR carries a report by Hannes de Wet on the municipal by-election in Johannesburg Ward 47 which says the result of this election on 30 October will determine "which political party is going to run Johannesburg," because the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the National Party (NP) Independent Ratepayers' Action coalition both hold 23 seats on the city council. The Conservative Party (CP) candidate said he is basing his campaign on a promise that the ward will not become the "first dumping ground for squatters" if influx control and the Group Areas Act cease to exist. The candidate for the Southern Johannesburg Ratepayers' Federation said he was staying away from "politics" and talking instead about "civic affairs." The NP candidate noted a similar approach, saying he was concentrating on local issues such as housing and "living in a decent environment." The PFP candidate said he was campaigning on a platform of "change" and was trying to make people aware "that the argument that there should be no politics in the council holds no water."

In its editorial in the same edition *THE SUNDAY STAR* notes that "nothing has gone right" for P.W. Botha's government since the Langa shootings last year. "President Botha acts as a one-man government, taking financial, diplomatic, academic and legal decisions without much consultation." "As long as this Government rules," the *STAR* says, "suspicion will undermine executive action. It is time for a new government..." President Botha may be the man to put the new government together, it says, "but it must be a reconstructed one with representatives of all opinions, expertise from all sectors. It has to show the world South Africa is changing dramatically."

David Dalling, the PFP member of Parliament from Sandton, says in a column that the biggest stumbling block in the path of reconciliation and peaceful progress is "trust and trustworthy

people". "We are saddled with a regime which enjoys no international respect and little internal love. Their answer to internal dissent is repression and imprisonment, and their answer to external disquiet is deceit." What South Africa needs before any genuine negotiation can begin is "people in positions of influence and power who are prepared to tell the truth and to stick to it," he says.

Chris Whitfield reports in the same edition that residents in the Cape townships which have been torn by violence are becoming more determined to do something about police assaults. "Weeks of surging violence in the Cape Peninsula and allegations of police brutality have radicalised the community to such an extent that many believe the current unrest can only be stopped by radical political change," he says. Jan van Eck, a member of the PFP monitoring group, told Whitfield: "A number of people have contacted us saying they are going to use guns and that is why I say we are entering a situation where we could soon have a civil war on our hands."

Van Eck said police have gone beyond their duty of arresting people who have committed crimes and they are "using dirty tricks and meting out punishment. The result is that the people are turning in the same direction." Tiaan van der Merwe, another member of the monitoring group, told Whitfield "it would take years to repair the damage done to race relations in the Western Cape by 'wild, callous and brutal police action the past few weeks'. 'The pace of polarisation has increased and the hatred that prevails in this area is frightening'," he said. Whitfield notes that the "fury in the townships has now spread beyond the youth. Adults who said they had first tried to dissuade youths from taking part, now say they are committed to violence." One man told him the area "has become a breeding ground for revolutionaries," and that it might be too late for the police to withdraw from the townships and allow the situation to return to normal. "People who have had a taste of revolution are not in the minority anymore," Whitfield quotes him as saying.

David Breier, writing in the "Review" section of *THE SUNDAY STAR* says "as South Africa enters into a chronic state of siege, greater military influence on Government could become a reality," and it might not be farfetched for General Magnus Malan, minister of defense, to become the head of government. Although Malan is no great politician or orator, "if ever the SADF decided to rule the country, Gen Malan would be their man," Breier says. If the unrest becomes insurrection, the white backlash could catapult the far right into a position where they could threaten the NP at the polls, he says, and under such a situation, an emergency military government, "a kind of friendly bloodless coup with the tacit support of the NP and its coloured and Indian partners in Government," would not be inconceivable. "It has long been said that suspending democracy in South Africa and getting the military to force through real reform, might not be such a bad thing," Breier adds. Malgan "appears to be tired of the deviousness of the politicians and diplomats which destroyed the credibility of the SADF since the 1975 Angolan invasion," Breier says. "Under General Malan, military rule in South Africa could combine vigorous political reform from within and tougher security measures both internally and across our borders."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 21 October carries an analysis of the Springs MP election to be contested 30 October, which notes "the decision on who goes to Parliament could rest with the English speaking vote." Springs has been an NP seat since 1970, Bell says, but the CP has now entered the picture and the three-way struggle could result in less than 500 votes deciding the election, "Springs is between 50 percent and 60 percent blue collar and the level of unemployment is believed to rank second only to Port Elizabeth," Bell says. There are six polling districts with about 21,000 voters on the rolls. "Selcourt and Selection Park are upper-income bracket areas, where majority support is claimed by the PFP. New township, they say, also tends towards them, if only because it is a former United Party stronghold where voters — including many pensioners — have traditionally voted against the Nats. Geduld is said to tend towards the CP, while Edelweiss and Casseldale tend towards the NP." The community has experienced serious unrest in the black townships on its doorstep and taken a beating in the recession, Bell notes. The NP, facing a potentially disastrous split in the Afrikaans-speaking vote," is trying to woo the English vote with the line "If you vote PFP, the CP will get in," Bell says. The PFP appears to be "emphasising the economy, tilting at Nationalist economic mismanagement as a cause of unemployment, then pining recovery to the need for rapid political change." The CP is aiming its strategy, "which raises the swamping and crime spectre as well as the threat that property values will slump" if the consolidation and expansion of the black townships of Duduza, KwaThema and Tsakane goes through, at white-collar Selcourt, the district closest to the townships. In the blue-collar area where unemployment is higher, the economy is the CP's main theme. The NP is predicting it will win the seat by 1500 votes. The CP hopes to take the seat with a 500-vote majority. "PFP workers say the CP has seriously exaggerated it appeal to voters. Their canvass figures give 25 percent support to the CP, with the balance divided between the PFP and the NP," Bell says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 21 October reports that the new president of the Methodist Church of South Africa has called on his church to take an "unambiguous stand on the side of the oppressed". The Reverend Ernest Baartman, in two major speeches at the weekend, said: "The Church must be where bullets fly and quirts lash on the backs of God's people." In the first speech Baartman appealed for improved black education, and in the second address he mentioned land ownership, national franchise, free elections and a unitary state, *THE STAR* reports.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* notes that the sanction compromise at the Commonwealth conference is "actually the 'goods news' scenario," and that only Margaret Thatcher's "remarkable doggedness" prevailed against tougher measures. "Some of the points listed at Nassau could be quite easily achieved," it says. "The state of emergency can be ended — it is not serving its intended purpose in any case; political prisoners released (it is in the Government's interest now to release Mandela); proper political dialogues initiated with representative leaders; more decisive steps taken towards scrapping, rather than modifying apartheid." The need for profound change is urgent, it says.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 21 October carries a large story with a picture of 13-year-old Moses Mope of

Atteridgeville, who was allegedly beaten to death by police last week, which says eyewitnesses said Moses pleaded with the police not to kill him before he was fatally beaten. The article says "community leaders warned that the teenager's death had provoked widespread anger in the normally peaceful township and said they feared it would erupt in violence." The story is accompanied by another article on the arrests and injuries at Moses' funeral, and a picture of Zion Christian Church members who were overcome by teargas at the funeral.

Nkopane Makobane reports in the same edition, "I have covered riot situations in most black townships, but when Johannesburg exploded in front of my eyes, the excitement, the emotion, the sheer incredibility of the situation was stunning." Referring to rioting that broke out following the memorial service for Benjamin Moloise on Friday, he said: "I have seen and heard rampaging mobs screaming the popular 'war cry' (siyayinyova), but have never seen anything like this before, right in the centre of the city."

Commenting on the same incident in its editorial, the *SOWETAN* says, "if anybody is still convinced that the state of emergency has restored stability, then they must be exceptionally thick-headed." At least a few whites have not experienced the kind "of hell" that blacks, Coloured, and Indians have to live with every other day. The bogus, "spurious bubble of reform" has now been effectively pricked, it says. "It is not until the State President and those who voted him to power note that this country is in a virtual state of civil war, that real change, total change, will come about," it concludes.

Ameen Akhalwaya comments in the "Focus" column on the chances for the Convention Alliance, noting that similar efforts failed miserably in 1980 because the Azanian People's Organization and others "had strong reservations about working with the PFP, Labour and Inkatha." The 1980 version of the movement has been weakened by the fact that Labour has withdrawn from it; the PFP, by its own admission, lost much white support for calling for a 'no' vote in the 1983 white referendum; the movement has been strengthened by Inkatha's increased membership; and in Labour's place come some representatives of Big Business." The inclusion of big business is important, Akhalwaya says, because it "carries clout with the Government, yet it is doubtful if it can win the support of its black workers through the trade unions." If the convention movemnent of 1980 couldn't succeed, "in the present climate and with greater politicisation of black people since then, its chances of success look even slimmer," it concludes.

Aggrey Klaaste in the "On the Line" column says "Somebody called me to say there are blacks buying houses in white suburbs." There is quite a heated debate being carried out about these guys being sellouts, he says. People ask, "Who the hell do you think you are to stay in a white area when we have to be suffering from the pollution in Soweto?" But this is rather unfair, he says, "For given half a chance most normal people would rather scuttle into a dark and lonely place than face the howls of anger in black areas."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 October says in its editorial that the Moloise case is an example "of how world opinion can be mobilised against this country on false grounds." The man was convicted of murder without extenuating circumstance, it says. "The Government could have commuted Moloise's death sentence — and there will be people who will argue that with the world baying for South Africa's blood, it would have been politic to do so. However, the Government does not bow to international pressure and it certainly does not allow outside interference in judicial matter, even if the world makes a martyr of a murderer."

Janine Stein reports in the same edition that Theuns Oosthuizen, the NP candidate for the municipal by-election in South West Johannesburg has urged voters "not to ignore the voice of reason by voting for candidates of splinter groups." He warned that a PFP takeover of the city, should it win the election, "would cause 'chaos' with 'untested political theories'," the article notes.

23 Oct Press Review

MB230645 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 21 October reports that Brigadier Chris Swart, regional commissioner of police in the Western Cape, has expressed his appreciation to the residents of Athlone for their cooperation with the security forces during the weekend's "operation cleanup" there. He also appreciated the fact that the funeral of nine unrest victims had gone off without incident. The paper says youths at the mass funeral carried banners displaying ANC slogans, and that apart from a helicopter overhead, there was no security force presence.

In an editorial, the same issue of the paper says that what Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel told our representative in Washington is very true: That South Africa's image in America would be greatly improved if the image of our police force could be improved there. But equally true, the paper continues, are his words which followed: That the Americans see very little of the brutal violence the police have to deal with from day to day. The paper says the minister was reacting to the TV news film of the alleged police "ambush" in the Cape. The editorial continues: "But should the police now act in a provocative manner — as they would entice a suspected diamond smuggler into an illegal transaction? Hopefully we are not yet so cynical. Nor so stupid that we could not foresee the results of such actions. To literally encourage people in the streets to violence in this manner plays right into the hands of the anarchists for whom escalating violence is the final goal." The paper concludes that the security forces who have to restore peace and calm in our colored residential areas deserve the support of every South African, but if they behave in this manner they will never get it.

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 20 October, in an editorial referring to the eight Stellenbosch students and their proposed talks with the ANC, says: "The reaction against them certainly reached a high point with the suggestion by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, that people who talk to the ANC could possibly be guilty of treason. Coming from the minister of justice, this is a very unfortunate statement." The students, the paper adds, made it clear that they planned to talk to the ANC, not negotiate. While everyone has the right to differ with the students, it was unfortunate that the sanction of the state

was used against them. "These students are the ones who will have to face a bitter and uncertain future if the country's peoples cannot find each other. In our view, the country will reap far more benefit by discussion. Knowing the standpoint of another is always of benefit."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 22 October says in an editorial that the question of whether there should be talks with the ANC is very real in South Africa, and it would be worthwhile to look briefly at similar situations abroad where discussions are not held with terrorists. It cites the FRG and France, who refuse to deal with the Red Army or Direct Action groups, which, it admits, are isolated organizations in those societies. But even in cases involving organizations which do claim significant support, as with the PLO and the IRA, both Britain and Israel have refused to negotiate with them. "What South Africa can learn from the situation overseas," the paper continues, "is that official negotiations with terrorists are taboo there too. But it is not enough simply to reject discussions or negotiations — the political problem behind the terrorists should be tackled energetically and a solution found. Only then can there be any sense in refusing to talk with terrorists."

Referring to the Commonwealth demands and the 6-month period of grace, the paper says in a second editorial: "So many groups are setting time-linked ultimatums on the South African government that it has become an impossible to satisfy everybody. This country says South Africa has to set its house in order in 3 years, that group gives 18 months, the EEC speaks of a 'reasonable period,' and now we have the Commonwealth with a time limit of 6 months." Naturally, it continues, this country cannot allow itself to be prescribed to in this manner, but unfortunately this has become one of the factors the republic will have to live with. "Whether reform can be helped along in this manner, is an open question; we have doubts."

Returning to the demands by the Nassau conference that apartheid be ended and a process of dialogue begun, the paper says: "We have news for the Commonwealth. Both these points are being addressed. But what if other parties do not want to react? Many black leaders in the country have no interest in dialogue and the ANC only wants to talk with the gun. Are Commonwealth leaders now going to lay down ultimatums to these friends of theirs? Will the ANC offices in Commonwealth countries be closed? There are lofty ideals and dangerous principles embodied in the Commonwealth compromise plan. We hope that South Africa can work out its own salvation without these. But it is encouraging that where talk of pressure is concerned, the responsible British approach has prevailed."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 22 October says, "We find little to cheer about the Commonwealth compromise on sanctions against South Africa," because there is "no way" South Africa can or will meet the 6-month deadline to dismantle apartheid. "The Commonwealth does not want any dispensation less than Black majority rule, so we would never be able to satisfy the demand for a 'non-racial and representative government'." And although Mrs Thatcher has supposedly made "minute" concessions, she has in fact been blackmailed into agreeing to sanctions.

In the same edition, *THE CITIZEN* reports on the treason trial of 16 United Democratic Front (UDF) members and trade unionists in Pietermaritzburg. Ge von Pittius, deputy attorney-general of Natal, told the court that the "birth of the UDF was considered by the ANC as very important and it had been stressed by the ANC that the UDF should be guided by that organisation." The article quotes Pittius as saying: "Although the State therefore does not allege in this case that the UDF itself is a party to the conspiracy with the 'revolutionary alliance' — ANC, it is the case that the UDF is used by the ANC through the leaders of the UDF for its own purposes. The UDF is, therefore, used as a tool or an invaluable weapon and all revolutionaries were asked to throw all their weight behind the UDF." He charged that the 16 defendants had conspired from 1980 to 1985 to "create a climate of revolution to overthrow the legitimate government of South Africa."

A report in the same edition carries a report on a speech by Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party (CP), during the South West Johannesburg municipal by-election campaign. Treurnicht told a 100-strong meeting that any attempt to submerge whites in a non-racial society was a "grave mistake which ignored the realities and facts of the South African situation." Referring to the new Regional Services Councils, he said the CP didn't agree with decisionmaking structures which included all race groups. Fred Rundle, the CP candidate for the city council seat, said "he would fight against mixed suburbs, parks and buses if elected."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 22 October reports that Ngwako Ramalepe, president of the Students' Representative Council at the Modjadji Teacher Training College, has died after an alleged assault by the police in Lebowa. A police spokesman confirmed the death and said police were investigating, the article says. "Mr Ramalepe, who was also a member of the Azanian Students Association, was allegedly arrested during a service last Thursday to honour executed ANC guerrilla Benjamin Moloise at Kgapane village," it says.

In another article in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* reports that the death toll in an apparently tribal clash between hostel and transit camp residents in Soweto has risen to four. The confrontation started last week when a group of youths "assaulted a shop-owner and set his shop alight after it was claimed that he had refused to contribute towards the funeral of a young schoolboy." A group of residents met with the Deipmeadow Town Council Monday seeking alternative accommodation away from the hostel. They said the council told them Chief Gatsha Buthelezi wouldbe summoned to "come and 'quell' the anger of the Zulus at the hostel."

In its editorial in the same edition, the *SOWETAN* comments that "the situation in and around single male hostels is easily the most imflammable." Tenuous links were forged between the people in the townships and hostel residents after the violence of 1976, it notes, but "such fragile links come to nought when there is a crisis situation such as now. People who live under the most terribly deprived situations and conditions are like a dry tinderbox ready to go up at any time. It is thus not surprising that trouble has erupted again, in an even more ugly fashion, in and around the hostels of Soweto. The people living under these

conditions do not actually realise that they are the victims of the governing forces that have driven them to tear each other like animals. The whole sorry business of a black population tearing at its own throat can be laid at apartheid's door."

Themba Molefe comments in the "Focus" column in the same edition that President P.W. Botha told a group of the Afrikaanse Studente Bond that the British colonial government first enacted the color bar in Natal in 1865, and therefore the National Party was "not the first to come with divide and rule policies." But Botha has the task of unraveling a 30-year crisis, Molefe notes. When black resistance to apartheid intensified in the 1950's, "the Defiance Campaign was crushed by the Nationalists and this type of resistance, seen as a peaceful demonstration of discontent, gave rise to a stronger militant stance. The Pan Africanist Congress and the ANC were dealt blows by the same Nationalist government in 1961 when they were banned and forced into exile. A war had begun — from within and without — and the government was prepared to fight." The Black Consciousness Movement and the UDF have also been repressed by government. Botha blames agitators, the ANC, a few irresponsible instigators, British colonialists, the church, the business section for the current unrest — but not the Nationalist's ignorance of history, Molefe says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 22 October reports that the Association of Law Societies is going to meet with Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange to discuss events in Athlone. The association issued a statement Monday which said Athlone was not in a magisterial district where emergency regulations applied and normal laws should be in force there, the article says. The statement said the associaton "was extremely concerned about recent events in Athlone during which young children were killed, reportedly as a result of police action." "The question is whether or not the police exceeded the permissible limits," the article quotes the statement as saying.

THE STAR reports in the same edition that the 16 treason trialists in Pietermaritzburg have addmitted that "they made speeches expressing strong opposition to the 'undesirable and unwise' system of apartheid," but denied that their speeches or any other actons constituted treason, terrorism, or the furtherance of the aims of an unlawful organisation.

In an editorial *THE STAR* says, "It is gratifying that the government immediately recognised the value of meeting the recently formed Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee." Not that the meeting between Deputy Minister of Development Aid Sam de Beer and the committee has solved all the problems, it says. "Far from it. But a principle has been established; mutal trust has been engendered; some understanding of the other side's points of view has been communicated across a table." This is a big achievement, it says.

THE STAR carries an article by UDF Pubilicity Secretary Murphy Morobe which explains the organization's opposition to the Convention Alliance initiative. This explanation come at a time when "there is an all-out effort by the Governemnt to destroy or at least cripple the UDF," Morobe says. The National Party says it is prepared to negotiate only with those leaders who reject violence and the concept of one-man, one-vote, he says. In other words, "parties to negotiation must accept the broad parameters of apartheid." He questions whether the Nationalists are "really prepared to listen to people whose views differ fundamentally from their views." The UDF spurns the current Convention Alliance because "for the UDF negotiation does not mean South Africa's leaders can sit around a table and work out a solution while the people sit outside the conference room waiting to hear the outcome. The myth is that a think-tank of leaders meeting in effect under the shadow of the SADF or the SAP and over the heads of the people will be able to arrive at an acceptable deal," he says.

In order for a favorable climate for mass participation to be created, "the ANC and other political organisations must be unbanned. All detainees and political prisoners must be released unconditionally. Apartheid must have been totally dismantled and there must be free political activity," he says. "It is meaningless to push for a national convention while the basic preconditions have not been met," he adds, saying: "Indeed, we must conclude that the Convention Alliance is no more than a front intended to act as a buffer between apartheid and the genuine aspirations of our people."

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Meets Thatcher, Lesotho King

MB221101 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Oct 85 pp 1, 14

[Text] Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, has held high level talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho separately in the Bahamas where he is attending the Commonwealth summit. It is understood that in both meetings the sanctions issue against South Africa was dominant with Swaziland making a firm stand against sanctions.

Prince Bhekimpi and Mrs Thatcher discussed the possibilities which may be adopted by the conference towards South Africa. Prince Bhekimpi and Mrs Thatcher exchanged views, that of not supporting sanctions against South Africa. They agreed that instead of sanctions a dialogue should be started.

Prince Bhekimpi also held another private audience with King Moshoeshoe in which matters of mutual concern were discussed. During the audience, Prince Bhekimpi and King Moshoeshoe discussed major issues which were described, "very confidential," related to the proposed declaration by Commonwealth heads of government. The International media covering the conference was briefed that Botswana and Lesotho have joined the Commonwealth countries to impose sanctions against South Africa. Prince Bhekimpi has privately indicated that Swaziland will not support the sanctions, despite the call by Commonwealth countries to impose sanctions, with the exception of Britain. The Prime Minister is in the waiting list of address the Commonwealth heads of government about the position of Swaziland on the political developments towards South Africa. After the Commonwealth meeting Prince Bhekimpi and part of his delegation will go to New York to attend the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. The Prime Minister will also visit Washington D.C.